

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, the 2nd March 1925.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU FILLAI Avargal, C.I.E., I.S.O.) in the chair.

I

NEW MEMBER.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur MYLAI CHINNATAMBI RAJA Avargal made the prescribed oath of allegiance to the Crown.

II

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15 on the 4th December 1924—

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The Secretary shall call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. If a member responsible for a starred question happens to be absent when it is called it will be open either to him or to any other member to put supplemental questions thereon after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question-time is not thereby exceeded.

3. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Agency Fituri.

Police force at the Agency fituri area.

* 225. Q.—Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of police force ordinary and striking force working in the rebellion (fituri) area of Vizagapatam district;

(b) the number of police officers working in the said area; and

(c) the necessity for continuing the same?

A.—(a) & (b) The ordinary police force in the area consists of two Sub-Inspectors, four head constables and 27 constables at the two stations of Chintapalle and Krishnadevipet. A striking force of fifty East Coast Special Police with the requisite Non-Commissioned officers and two jamadars under the command of a British officer is also patrolling the area.

(c) These are required for the maintenance of order.

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Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"It is stated in the answer that the requisite Non-Commissioned officers are there with the Special Police. May I know what is the number of Non-Commissioned officers?"

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP :—"I am afraid, Sir, I must have notice. Probably about four."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"Does Government have any information that there is necessity for maintaining order by a striking force besides the ordinary police?"

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP :—"As a matter of caution, though the fituri has finished, we have thought it still desirable to keep a section of the East Coast Special Police in the area. I am not quite prepared to say for the moment that it is an absolute necessity. It is a matter of precaution."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I have the answer elucidated? Does this not involve extra cost?"

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP :—"No. The men are already available in the East Coast Police. The only extra expense would possibly be in the form of batta."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Does it mean that employed somewhere or other, the Special Police will involve that cost?"

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP :—"The force is already in existence. Any extra expense incurred in posting that force to the fituri area for patrolling will be small."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"In view of the fact that the hon. the Home Member has not altogether convinced himself of its absolute necessity, may I know whether he has considered the question of reducing this force?"

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP :—"It is not my concern, Sir, but that of my hon. Colleague the Law Member. So far as my department is concerned, the force being in existence and available for assisting the local police, it has been posted for the present in that particular area."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"Has there not been a committee with reference to this matter?"

The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"It has made its report."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"Will that be laid on the table of this House?"

The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"It will be, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I ask the hon. the Law Member whether he has considered or will consider, in view of the hon. the Home Member's statement, whether this force may not be reduced?"

The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I do not concede that my hon. Colleague, the Home Member, has admitted the necessity for retrenchment. The question of retrenchment has been considered, and that is the conclusion of the matter."

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With reference to the answer to clause (c), may I ask the hon. the Home Member what the materials are on which he has come to the conclusion that these are required for the maintenance of order?"

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP:—"The opinion of the local officers who have investigated into the circumstances."

Depressed Classes.

Use of the public well in Suramangalam police station by the depressed classes.

* 226 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the members of the depressed classes are prevented from taking water from the public well in the compound of the Suramangalam police station, Salem district; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to make enquiries into the matter?

A.—(a) The well in the compound of the Suramangalam police station, Salem district, is intended for the use of the police staff and is not a public well.

(b) Does not arise.

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"With reference to clause (a), may I know whether any exemption is made in the Government Order passed on the 25th August 1924 to the effect that the public cannot have free access to the wells provided in the police lines when there is water scarcity?"

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP:—"I am afraid I do not remember the terms of the Government Order. If the hon. Member wishes me to interpret a particular Government Order I must ask for notice."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"May I point out that the Government Order which was passed on the 25th August 1924 was to the effect that all classes should have free access to the public wells, whether they are either in municipal area or in police lines?"

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP:—"May I point out that it is not a public well? The answer to the question says so."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Though it is not a public well, if all but the depressed classes have access to it, will the Government be pleased to issue instructions to allow the depressed classes also to use the well?"

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP:—"I do not see any foundation on the papers for the suggestion that the non-depressed classes have access to it. That seems to be a presumption of my hon. Friend."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Will the hon. Member kindly inquire into the matter and see that, if other classes are given access to it, the depressed classes also are given the same facility?"

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP:—"I am prepared to say at once that any facilities given to any other class of people will be given to the depressed classes also."

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Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" May I know whether the Government are aware that the police who belong to the depressed class do not have free access to the well because it is used by other classes ? "

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP :—" If my hon. Friend says so, I am quite prepared to inquire."

Qualifications of the District Labour Officers.

* 227 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the names, caste, age, general educational qualifications and other special tests passed, if any, of the District Labour Officers working in several districts with their respective districts ?

A.—The information is given in the following statement :—

District.	Name of the District Labour Officer.	Caste.	Age.	General educational qualifications.
1. Godavari ..	M.R.Ry. M. Ganapathi Rao Nayudu Garu.	Non-Brahman, Adi Velama.	48	Matriculation. Deputy Collector's Tests.
2. Kistna ..	M.R.Ry. K. Kesava Rao Nayudu Garu.	Non-Brahman, Kamina.	33	B.A. Deputy Collector's Tests.
3. Guntur ..	M.R.Ry. O. Singaravelu Mudaliyar.	Non-Brahman, Vellala.	36	F.A. Deputy Collector's Tests.
4. Bellary ..	Abdul Wahab Sahib ..	Mahammadan..	44	Matriculation. Deputy Collector's Tests.
5. Madras ..	M.R.Ry. W. M. Iswarayya.	Indian Christian Protestant	31	B.A. Completed Deputy Collector's Tests, Salt, Abkari and Customs Departmental Tests.
6. Chingleput ..	M.R.Ry. K. Srinivasa Ayyar.	Brahman, Smartha.	40	B.A. Completed Deputy Collector's Tests.
7. South Arcot.	M.R.Ry. E. Virabhadra Pillai.	Non-Brahman, Vellala.	30	B.A. Revenue Test, Criminal Judicial Test, Account Test, Survey training.
8. Tanjore ..	M.R.Ry. T. R. Krishnaswami Ayyangar.	Brahman, Vaishnavite.	43	B.A. Deputy Collector's Tests.
9. Trichinopoly.	M.R.Ry. M. Ranga swami Pillai.	Non-Brahman, Vauniya.	53	Matriculation. Completed Deputy Collector's Tests.
10. South Kanara.	M.R.Ry. A. Ihimappa Panja.	Non-Brahman, Buut.	43	B.A. Completed Deputy Collector's Tests.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" With reference to the main question, may I know whether there is any proposal to extend the District Labour Officers in other districts ? "

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP :—" I am afraid, Sir, it has not been found possible to make provision in the budget for the coming year for any extra District Labour Officers."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" May I know whether there is any proposal to appoint at least honorary District Labour Officers ? "

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP :—" No such proposal is under consideration."

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Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—“ Now that Madras is to get something like Rs. 126 lakhs from the Government of India (laughter), will the hon. Member kindly consider allotting a portion of it for the purpose ? ”

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP :—“ I am afraid I am not at present in a position to say anything on behalf of the Government. I wish I were able to do so. ”

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“ May I know what has become of the resolution passed by the Trichinopoly Adi-Dravida Conference to appoint a sympathetic officer in place of the one who is at present the District Labour Officer in the district of Trichinopoly ? ”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ May I just ask whether it is not the policy of Government to have at least one officer for each district ? ”

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP :—“ That, Sir, is the ideal which we are aiming at. It is only financial considerations that stand in the way so far. ”

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“ May I know why the Government have not appointed at least one member of the depressed classes as District Labour Officer ? ”

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP :—“ May I refer my hon. Friend to the last column in the statement given in the answer which shows that the Deputy Collector's tests are regarded as a usual qualification for the office ? If any member of the depressed classes has passed the tests, I should be delighted to consider his application. ”

Housing the depressed classes in the Madras City.

* 228 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any report, dated 29th October 1924, was submitted by the District Labour Officer, Madras, to the Commissioner of Labour regarding the scheme for housing the depressed classes in the Madras City ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken on the report ?

A.—(a) The Government have not received any such report.
(b) Does not arise.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“ With reference to my question in clause (a), the Government say that they have not received any such report. May I know whether the Commissioner of Labour at least has received such a report ? ”

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP :—“ I am afraid I have no information. ”

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“ Will the hon. Member be pleased to call for the information ? ”

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP :—“ If the Commissioner of Labour has received a report, he, no doubt, will make his proposals. ”

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“ May I know whether they will be pleased to take action on the report, if a copy of it is submitted to Government ? ”

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP :—“ If a copy of the report is submitted, we will take it into consideration. ”

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Government Houses.*Indian music and art at the Government House.*

* 229 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to refer to my speech on page 911 of the Proceedings of the Council, Volume XVII, in which a suggestion was made for the introduction of an element of Indian music and art at the Government House and be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government are aware that the Indian Band is played at certain public places in Madras under the auspices of the Corporation or under other patronage; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken or are being contemplated for the introduction of an element of Indian music and art at the Government House?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Such matters are at His Excellency the Governor's exclusive discretion.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I ask whether it is not open to the Government or to any Member of the Government to bring such matters to the notice of His Excellency the Governor? Surely, the wishes of this House should be brought to the notice of His Excellency the Governor. If it has not been done in this case, why not?”

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP:—“It is quite open to a Member of Government to bring any point to the notice of His Excellency but we have not had any suggestion that we should do so. If the hon. Member will kindly refer to the proceedings, last year, he will find that the hon. Member who brought up the subject closed by saying ‘I therefore urge this point on the attention of His Excellency the Governor.’ There was no suggestion to Government or to any Member of the Government that they should take any action in the matter.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“We have not the advantage the hon. Member has of bringing these matters to the notice of His Excellency. We cannot address His Excellency from this House. If the hon. Member will not quibble, it will be much better that these matters are brought to the notice of His Excellency.”

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP:—“That debate has already come to the notice of His Excellency.”

Public Service.*The relationship of Mr. P. Govinda Menon, Sub-Assistant Director of Survey, to the Assistant Director.*

* 230. Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Home Member, the hon. the Law Member, the hon. the Member for Finance and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Mr. P. Govinda Menon, the Sub-Assistant Director of Survey, is a direct brother of the Assistant Director and if so, whether it is in accordance with the policy of the public service that two brothers are put in the same department in such posts?

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A.—There is no rule or order prohibiting the employment of brothers in the same department, nor do the Government think such employment necessarily objectionable.

Criminal Justice.

Reversion of acting sub-magistrates.

231 Q.—MR. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR : Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether an order passed by the Board of Revenue reverting an acting sub-magistrate is final ;

(b) if not, whether the Government will act upon the recommendations of the Collector when he thinks that a reverted sub-magistrate is fit to be restored ;

(c) how many acting sub-magistrates among Christian Nadars were reverted within the last five years in Ramnad district ; and

(d) whether the Government have passed final orders in all those cases ?

A.—(a) The officer has a right of appeal to Government.

(b) The Government will exercise their own judgment with reference to the merits of the case.

(c) The Government have no information.

(d) No case is pending with Government at present.

Irrigation.

Irrigation distributing channels.

* 232 Q.—MR. P. PEDDIRAJU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the construction of notches in the irrigation distributing channels in the Godavari delta is retarding proper supply of water to tail ends ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that local officials found the system of working by notches a failure ?

A.—Certain reports have recently been received which are under examination.

MR. P. ANJANEYULU :—“ May I know with reference to the answer that is given if the hon. Member will be pleased to state, after the examination is over, if the working has been a failure or otherwise ? ”

The hon. MR. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Yes.”

Second-crop zone in the Gōdāvari Western delta.

* 233 Q.—MR. M. SEETAYYA : Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether, pending the formation of the second-crop zone, darkhast applications for land in the Gōdāvari Western delta have been kept in abeyance for several years ?

A.—The Government have no information, but have called for it.

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have not heard so far about the distribution of time this year. But I remember very well the discussion which took place last year and presuming that I shall get notice three or four days before we actually make use of the distribution, I shall see that the wishes of hon. Members are conveyed to His Excellency the Governor."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I am much obliged to you, Sir."

The hon. Mr. R. A. GRAHAM :—"The matter has been considered, but it was found exceedingly difficult to lay down any particular order which was likely to suit the convenience of everybody."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I understand that it is not merely a question of order; but certain hon. Members are anxious that Ministers' salaries should be given an opportunity of discussion by this House."

The hon. Mr. R. A. GRAHAM :—"They were the subject of a separate grant last year, but as a matter of fact this year there has been combined with them the vote for a part of the Secretariat, namely, that which deals entirely with Transferred departments, and the two put together form one demand for a grant."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I invite the attention of the hon. the Finance Member to what has been said by the hon. Sir Basil Blackett, the Finance Member of the Government of India, who did not profess this supreme indifference to the wishes of the House? He went very much out of the way and said that there were 18 heads and in order to get an idea as to each one of them he would so arrange the demands as to give Members full opportunities of discussing and voting on the various grants. May I ask the hon. the Finance Member here if he has read the speech and if he will give us the same kind of benefit?"

The hon. Mr. R. A. GRAHAM :—"I have read the speech. But I think that my hon. Friend will find, if he examines our schedule of grants, that they have already been subdivided even more than those of the Government of India."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Member to the discussion that took place last year on this very subject when we had practically no time whatever to discuss it. During the course of that discussion an assurance was given both by you, Mr. President, and the hon. Sir Charles Todhunter that the matter would be looked into and I finally asked Mr. Davies to see that the spirit of the recommendation made during the discussion is observed in the arrangement this year. If that is done, we shall be quite satisfied."

The hon. Mr. R. A. GRAHAM :—"The matter has been looked into, but it was found that no suggestion that could be made was likely to avoid the disapproval of one section or another."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"May I correct an erroneous impression in the mind of my hon. Friend? We are not speaking on behalf of the whole House and we never intended to do so. We, on behalf of the Members of the Opposition, wanted, on the assumption that responsibility still existed in the dyarchical system, that a fair opportunity, and no favour, should be given to us for the discussion of the Ministers' salaries. We never asked anything on

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behalf of the whole House. All that we want to know is this: whether working the constitution in the spirit in which it ought to be worked, Government were able to meet the demand made last year with regard to which you, Mr. President, expressed your sympathy?"

The hon. Mr. R. A. GRAHAM:—"There are something like 35 grants altogether and this particular grant comes as No. XI. It seems to me that the House should be able to reach the grant in the ordinary course."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Our difficulty was with respect to the various items grouped into one demand."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I shall allow this matter to be discussed again as soon as I get some definite information."

Central subjects.

Departments under the control of the Government of India.

* 235 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) what are the functions exercised by the Madras Government in regard to the following departments which are now under the direct control of the Government of India, but portfolios of which (for local concerns) are stated to be in charge of the hon. the Finance Member (see L.C. Pro., Vol. XXI, p. 1), viz., (1) Customs, (2) Income-tax, (3) Marine, (4) Opium, (5) Post Office, (6) Salt, (7) Telegraphs and Telephones; and

(b) what are the concerns in these respective departments which pertain to the Local Government?

A.—The functions exercised by the Local Government in respect of the several subjects are indicated below:—

Sea Customs.—After the passing of the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1924 (Act IV of 1924), which came into force from 1st April 1924, the administration of Sea Customs has been taken over by the Central Board of Revenue. The Local Government through the agency of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue) at present exercise the powers and duties of the Chief Customs Authority only in respect of sections 144, 147, 148 and 151 of the Sea Customs Act.

Land Customs.—The Local Government exercise no control in the matter of Land Customs.

Income-tax.—The Local Government exercise no control over the administration of the subject; but the Governor-General in Council utilizes the agency of the Local Government in respect of certain questions relating to the establishment.

Marine.—This Government at present exercise administrative control in respect of all marine matters, whether relating to Central subjects or not.

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Opium.—The levy of excise duties and licence fees on opium and the control of possession, transport and sale (excluding the control of cultivation, manufacture and sale for export) are entirely the concern of the Local Government.

Salt.—The subject is administered by the Local Government as agents of the Government of India.

Post and Telegraph offices and Telephones.—The Local Government exercise no control.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, certain subjects which are under the control of the Government of India are also described here as being under the control of this Government. Our trouble is that when any question is asked relating to these subjects, the answer that is given is that they do not primarily concern the Local Government."

The hon. Mr. R. A. GRAHAM :—"I have always made it a principle that if a question is asked on a matter in which we are able to give information, I give the information. In certain matters we do have some control and over others we have none."

Salt.

Foreign salt.

* 236 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state with reference to question No. 199 (page 237 of Volume XVI)—

(a) whether a large quantity of foreign salt is imported into India as ballast in British-owned ships; and

(b) whether duty is imposed on such salt, and if so, what duty?

A.—(a) So far as Madras Presidency is concerned, there have been no imports of foreign salt as ballast.

(b) Yes; duty at the current rate of excise duty.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, this is a subject which is of some importance to this House. Seeing that a large quantity of salt is imported into India, it is natural that a Member of the House inquires whether this salt which is imported as ballast is taxed or not. As a matter of interest to us we would like to know if it is taxed."

The hon. Mr. R. A. GRAHAM :—"May I point out there is a definite answer to the question?"

Constitution of districts, divisions, etc.

Proposed abolition of certain divisions, etc., in Cuddapah district.

* 237 Q.—Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACEARLU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the table the reasons adduced for the proposed abolition of one revenue division, two revenue taluks and two deputy tahsildar divisions in the Cuddapah district?

A.—A memorandum^a is annexed explaining the reasons for the changes which have been proposed as a measure of economy.

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 636 infra

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Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—“ May I know whether the Government have received representation against the proposed economy ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I am afraid I must ask for notice. I have no personal knowledge of it.”

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—“ May I ask whether the proposal is to have a division of the revenue taluks of Cuddapah, including Kamalapuram and also Rayachoti, and if so, will the Government tell us whether it would not be too large a division ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ The proposal, Sir, has been published for criticism and any criticism that is received will be fully considered.”

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—“ In the memorandum published at page 31, the question has not been considered from the point of view of the people concerned. May I know when the Government have considered the question from the point of view of the people affected, whether they will tell us how the change would affect the people ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ These proposals are only proposals and do not represent the decision of the Government. The Government, before they come to a decision, will give the matter the fullest consideration.”

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—“ It is said in paragraph 5 of the memorandum that criminal work in all the courts is light. May I know if that is a correct statement ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ That is the statement placed before the Government in support of the proposals. The Government do not necessarily subscribe to it.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ Is it going to be denied that Cuddapah is a criminous district ? ”

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—“ Has Cuddapah alone been singled out for this economy or are there other districts which are going to share the same treatment ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ Similar proposals have been received from elsewhere and they are being considered. I cannot now say how far they will be extended.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“ Is there one from Guntur ? May I know at what stage it is ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I think hon. Members may withhold questions regarding other districts.”

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—“ I am confining myself to Cuddapah, Sir. May I know if Government will be pleased to receive a deputation before they finally decide on this question ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ Certainly, Sir, I shall be very pleased to hear anybody.”

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ The statement is ‘ criminal work in all the courts is light and revenue work is not heavy.’ Do I understand the hon. Member to say that the Government take no responsibility with regard to the accuracy of this statement as it stands ? ”

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The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"The statement was based on the figures for first-class magistrates' courts."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—"What is the standard of heaviness, Sir?"

Land Revenue.

Remissions of land revenue in Tanjore district.

* 238 Q.—Mr. V. PANTULU AYYAR: Will the hon the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have received recommendations from the District Collector of Tanjore as regards remissions of land revenue; and

(b) if the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, the total acreage (wet and dry in separate figures) recommended and, if in the negative, whether Government have called for such recommendations?

A.—(a) Proposals for season remissions are not submitted to Government. Jamabandi officers are competent to grant such remissions under the provisions of Board's Standing Order No. 13.

(b) The latest information is that the remission may amount to about 5 lakhs of rupees.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member to tell us what is the acreage in respect of which remissions are proposed to be granted?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"We have not the information, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Will the hon. Member be pleased to call for the information?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I do not think it will be available till the end of the agricultural year."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"We are accustomed to wait. Will he be pleased to call for the information?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I do not see any necessity to call for the information because it will be duly published at the end of the year."

Reprinting of the Board's Standing Orders, etc.

* 239 Q.—Rao Bahadur CRUZ FERNANDEZ: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether it is the intention of Government to arrange for the reprint of (i) the Board's Standing Orders, vols. I and II, and (ii) Village Officers' and Loans Manuals before the end of the official year?

A.—The Board's Standing Orders and the Madras Takkavi Manual are publications issued under the authority of the Board of Revenue. It is not proposed to reprint them now as the present editions are not overloaded with correction slips and there are a number of copies in stock. The Board of Revenue has under preparation a

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revised edition of the 'Village Officers Manual' which will in future be styled 'The Village Officers and Ryots Manual.' The publication is not likely to be issued before the end of the current official year.

Survey.

Additional town surveyor's post in the Palghat municipality

* 240 Q.—MR. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many municipalities have been provided with additional town surveyors in this Presidency as per G.O. No. 3118, dated 3rd October 1917, and the names of such municipalities;

(b) the reason why the post of additional town surveyor in the Palghat municipality was abolished;

(c) whether the abolition of the post of the additional town surveyor of Palghat town has been recommended by the Board of Revenue;

(d) whether all the stones and town survey marks are not maintainable in municipalities;

(e) what is the actual cost of the original town survey operations of Palghat town, and what amount of it was contributed by the Government; and

(f) the actual annual cost of the town survey maintenance establishment of the Palghat town, and the contribution by the Government to the municipality?

A.—(a) The municipalities of Salem, Tanjore, Kumbakonam, Trichinopoly, Madurai and Ootacamund have been provided with additional town surveyors in accordance with G.O. No. 3118, Revenue, dated the 3rd October 1917.

(b) The post was abolished as the Municipal Council stated that there was not sufficient work for the additional surveyor.

(c) The Board of Revenue did not express any definite opinion in the matter.

(d) Yes.

(e) Rs. 22,845. The whole cost of the survey of the Palghat municipality was borne by Government.

(f) Rs. 1,068. Government contribute one-third of the cost.

MR. R. VEERIAN.—“With reference to clause (b), may I know whether the Board of Revenue was satisfied that there was not sufficient work for the additional surveyor?”

11-30 a.m. The hon. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“We can only suppose when the Board of Revenue forwarded the proposal they satisfied themselves on the subject.”

MR. R. VEERIAN:—“In that case, may I know whether the Municipal Council is vested with powers to abolish an additional surveyor's post in the absence of an expression of any definite opinion in the matter by the Board of Revenue?”

The hon. MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“The Municipal Council did not abolish the post, Sir.”

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Local Boards and Municipal Council.

Trifurcation of the Bezwada Taluk Board.

* 241 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to trifurcate the Bezwada Taluk Board;

(b) the date when the proposal is likely to be given effect to;

(c) whether the necessary formalities have been gone through;

(d) whether the opinion of the Kistna District Board has been obtained about the proposal;

(e) whether the election of the President, District Board, is being questioned by an objection petition before the District Court, Kistna; and

(f) the reasons why pending the disposal of that petition the Government seek to strengthen the position of the present president by increasing the number of taluk boards?

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The date has not yet been fixed.

(c) The answer is in the affirmative.

(d) The answer is in the negative.

(e) The Government have no official information

(f) The one has nothing to do with the other.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“With reference to answer to clause (b) of this question, may I know whether the date has not been fixed yet?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“The date has been fixed after the answer was given.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“May I know what it is?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“I remember it is 10th February to 10th March.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“With reference to (b), may I know why the opinion of the Kistna District Board was not obtained?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“The Government are not bound to obtain the opinion of the district board.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“May I ask whether the Government do not usually consult the district boards in regard to proposals of this kind?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“Not always.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—“Was the Chittoor District Board consulted in the matter of trifurcation?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“I can't say that offhand. I have said that the Government do not always consult the district boards.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—“May I ask whether any principle is followed as to whether certain district boards should be consulted or whether it is left to the whim and fancy of the Government?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“When the Government are satisfied that they have otherwise the required information to deal with the case they do not consult the district boards.”

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ In that case, Sir, in the Bellary district, they went out of the way and consulted the district board.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ With reference to answer to clause (e), may I know whether they have any unofficial information about it ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Personally I remember to have seen some article in the newspapers.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ With reference to answer (f), in view of the statement that the hon. Member has got some information about this, may I ask why the Government should go on with this proposal, while the petition has not been disposed of ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ I understand that the petition has been disposed of.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I know with what results ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ My information is that the petition was dismissed.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know, as the result of these arrangements, whether all members of the newly constituted taluk boards will be nominated by the President of the District Board ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ They are nominated by the Government.”

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—“ Is there any rule made that no member of the community appointed is a member of the Bezwada Taluk Board ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Sir, there is no such rule.”

Contributions from local bodies to flood-relief funds.

* 242 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the names and the number of local bodies which contributed to the recent flood-relief funds of South India; the amounts contributed by each;

(b) the names and the number of such bodies whose donations were vetoed by the Government;

(c) the reasons for such disallowance; and

(d) whether certain local bodies were permitted to contribute to the Central Flood Relief Fund and not to the People's Flood Relief Fund and, if so, the reasons for this discrimination?

A.—(a) The 39 local boards mentioned in Appendix II * contributed the amount noted against them to the recent flood relief funds in South India with the sanction of Government. In the case of municipal councils the power to sanction extraordinary expenditure generally has been delegated to the Collectors. One municipal council applied to Government direct for sanction which was declined as the finances of the council were unsatisfactory.

* Printed as Appendix II on page 637 infra.

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(b) In the case of the following seven local bodies the Government declined to sanction the payment of the contributions :—

- (1) Walluvanad Taluk Board.
- (2) Salem Taluk Board.
- (3) Tirupattur Municipal Council.
- (4) Chandragiri Taluk Board.
- (5) Tirutturaipundi Taluk Board.
- (6) Bhimavaram Taluk Board.
- (7) Cocanada Taluk Board.

(c) In the first four cases referred to in the answer to clause (b) above the finances of the local bodies were not satisfactory. In the other three cases the contributions were proposed to be given to individual persons or to funds in whose case there was no guarantee that the amount contributed will be spent on flood relief in South India.

(d) Yes. There was no guarantee that the amount will be spent on flood relief in South India.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ With reference to answer in clause (a) referring to appendix II on page 32, may I ask the hon. the Minister whether all those contributions were made to the Central Flood Relief Fund with the sanction of the Local Government? I am talking of the local boards who were permitted to make contributions.”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ I should have notice of the question.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ With reference to answer to clause (c) of this question ‘ In the other three cases the contributions were proposed to be given to individual persons or to funds in whose case there was no guarantee that the amount contributed will be spent on flood relief in South India ’, may I ask what are those funds in whose case there was no guarantee? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ I should like to have notice of this too.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ With reference to clause (d) of this question, and the answer thereto, may I ask the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government whether he is responsible for the statement that with regard to the People's Flood Relief Fund of which Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar, the ex-Advocate-General, and three hon. Members of this Council are secretaries, there is no guarantee that the amount will be spent on flood relief in South India? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ That is the opinion of the Government? ”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I ask the grounds for that opinion? ”

Alleged order by the Collector of Madura regarding cheque signed by the Chairman of the Dindigul municipality.

* 243 Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Collector of Madura ordered, in May or June last, the Sub-Treasury Officer in Dindigul not to honour any cheque

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bearing the signature of the Chairman of the Dindigul Municipal Council, Mr. M. J. Muhammad Meera Sahib, and the Postal Department to withhold delivery of the office tapals to the said Chairman ;

(b) the authority under which the Collector acted ;

(c) whether the Government received any communication from the Collector of Madura to withdraw from the Dindigul Municipal Council the privilege of electing its Chairman which it enjoyed for nearly four decades ; and

(d) to lay on the table the entire correspondence that passed between the Government and the Collector and the said Municipal Council on the question of disenfranchising the Council of the privilege of electing its Chairman ?

A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) & (d) No useful purpose will be served by furnishing the information or by laying the papers on the table.

MR. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ With reference to clause (a), may I ask the Chief Minister to call for the information ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ I do not think any good purpose will be served by calling for the information.”

MR. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ In view of the fact that the allegations are of an important character, may I ask whether such action as was taken by the Collector has his approval ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ I have already answered the question. I do not think there is any use in calling for the information.”

MR. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ Is not that matter, viz., issuing instructions not to honour any cheque bearing the signature of the Chairman and to withhold delivery of the office tapals to him, of sufficient importance justifying the calling for information ? ”

Representation of depressed classes in the local boards of the Ganjam district.

* 244 Q.—MR. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any representative of the untouchable classes in the taluk boards of Chatrapur, Berhampur and Ghumsur in the Ganjam district ;

(b) if the answer be in the affirmative, the names of those gentlemen ;

(c) whether any resolution of the Chatrapur taluk board was submitted to the Government to the effect that the claims of the untouchable classes and other unrepresentative communities have been ignored in making nominations ;

(d) whether the Government have already inquired into the question as stated in the resolution submitted by the Chatrapur taluk board ;

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table the letter of the District Collector, Ganjam, regarding the availability of untouchable classes to represent the depressed and unrepresented classes in the above boards ;

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(f) whether there is any member of the untouchable classes at present representing in the Ganjam district board ;

(g) if so, what is his name ; and

(h) how many Brahmans, non-Brahmans and untouchable classes are nominated now to the Ganjam district board ?

A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The resolution of the Chatrapur taluk board was to the effect that a Panchama should be appointed as a member of the taluk board.

(d) The taluk board did not suggest an inquiry, but an inquiry was made.

(e) The Government are not prepared to do so.

(f), (g) & (h) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the latest Annual Civil List which contains the information asked for. An Adi-Andhra has been nominated as a member of the district board.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“ Sir, with reference to clause (a), the answer is ‘ The Government have no information ’. May I point out from the Year Book of 1924 that no member belonging to the depressed classes or untouchable classes has been nominated either to the Chatrapur or Berhampur or Ghumsur taluk boards in the Ganjam district? May I know therefore why the principle contained in the Madras Local Boards Act of 1923 was ignored ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Subsequent to the publication of the Year Book there may have been nominations and so the Government are right in saying that they have no information.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“ May I know why nomination was not made during the last term ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ That is a matter which the president of the taluk board has to answer.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“ In that case, may I know whether the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government has no control over the taluk boards and districts boards ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ I have said that the hon. Member has to get the answer from the taluk board.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“ With reference to clause (h), I find that several members who could get through election were nominated. I want to know why such a procedure was adopted.”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ It is not the intention of the Government that those who could get through election should never be nominated.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“ Is it not the principle contained in the Local Boards Act of 1920 that the minority communities who could not get through election should be nominated ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Sir, according to the provision of the Act regard must be had to the nomination of unrepresented communities.”

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III.—RESOLUTIONS OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE
MEETING OF THE 24TH OCTOBER 1924.

19. That the Oriental Arts Series and Sarma's Portfolio of Drawings be bought for the use of the Members.

20. That exhaust-fans be provided in the bath room.

21. That small mats or carpets be provided for Muhammadan Members for use during prayers.

22. That the Government be again requested to make an allotment of Rs. 5,000 to be placed at the disposal of the House Committee for such uses as they may consider necessary for the carrying out of their resolutions.

23. That lockers be provided for the use of Members as per plan enclosed.

24. That separate rooms for the Leaders and Whips of the Ministerial and Opposition parties in the House and for the Deputy President are absolutely necessary and that the Government be requested to take immediate steps to provide the same and that, if necessary, the Legislative Council Chambers be extended.

ACTION TAKEN THEREON.

The Government considered that this publication was unsuitable for being placed in the Legislative Council library.

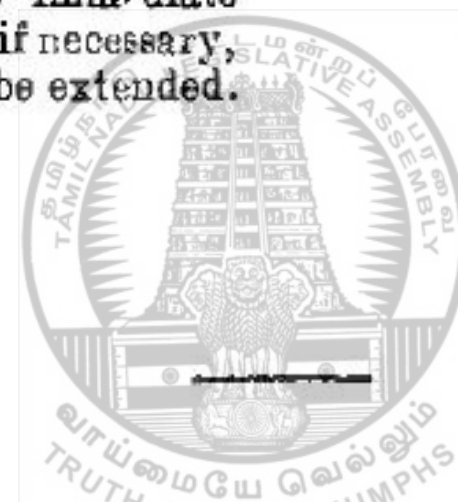
The estimate for the work prepared by the Electrical Engineer is under consideration in the Law Department.

These articles will be purchased and supplied.

The Government have in their Memorandum dated 8th December 1924 expressed their inability to sanction the lump allotment asked for.

The Secretary suggested that 40 or 50 lockers might be made for the present. The hon. the Finance Member wanted to have an ocular demonstration of the lockers and arrangements for the same are being made.

In their Memorandum dated 8th December 1924 the Government stated that no rooms were available.



R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Council.

APPENDIX II

[Vide debate on the Madras Civil Courts Bill at page 503 supra].

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE
MADRAS CIVIL COURTS BILL.

To

THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

WE, the members of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Civil Courts Bill, have the honour to submit the following report.

2. We held our meeting on the 4th February.

3. We append an amending Bill which embodies the changes needed to enable the Local Government to appoint more than one Subordinate Judge or District Munsif to a

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- (e) whether the rules are different as regards the in-patients and if so, in what respects;
- (f) whether the Government Orders governing the matters above referred to will be placed on the table of the House;
- (g) whether medicines are sold in the hospitals to those getting an income of more than Rs. 30 a month; and
- (h) whether the 2 annas payable by the out-patients each time they attend the hospitals is the admission fee or cost of medicine?

A.—(a) Medical advice is free to the following persons who are treated in Government hospitals:—

- (1) All Government servants.
- (2) In the out-patient department all persons with incomes below Rs. 100 a month.
- (3) In the in-patient department all persons with incomes below Rs. 50 a month.
- (b) The above rule has been in force since 1916. No alteration is proposed.
- (c) Persons not in Government service who are in receipt of an income of Rs. 100 or more a month are not admitted as out-patients except in cases of emergency. There has been no change in this rule since it was first made in 1916 and none is under contemplation.
- (d) Under the rules, out-patients with incomes exceeding Rs. 30 per mensem have to pay a fee of 2 annas for medicines supplied on each occasion. In the course of the audit of the accounts of one of the district headquarter hospitals for 1923-24, it was noticed that recoveries of charges for medicines were made in comparatively few cases only and that the income of the patients was not being noted in the nominal register. In order to ensure that charges recoverable under the rules are recovered in all cases, the Government have ordered that the income of patients should be noted in the nominal registers.
- (e) & (f) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.Os. No. 899, Medical, dated 17th September 1917, and No. 1454, P.H., dated 1st November 1921, which have been laid on the table.
- (g) The hon. Member is referred to the first part of the answer to clause (d) of this question.
- (h) The amount represents payment for medicines supplied.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—“ With reference to answer to clause (a), may I know why such distinction should be made in the matter of medical advice ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Hospitals are generally intended to give medical relief to the poorer classes.”

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—“ Why should the rich tax-payer who is charged for maintaining the medical staff be denied even mere advice gratis ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ The rich, Sir, are at liberty to have private advice from the medical profession.”

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Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—“Why should they charge for medical advice?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“As I have said, the hospitals are intended for the poorer classes and therefore it is that they are attended to freely. Others have to pay.”

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—“The point is whether they are to be denied even mere advice when they are contributing by their taxes for the maintenance of medical services?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“I have already stated that they are at liberty to take advice from private medical practitioners and pay for the advice. If they go to the hospitals, they should pay too.”

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—“Then are the hospitals meant only for the poor and not for the rich?”

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—“It is said that medical advice is free to all Government servants whatever their incomes may be. May I know the reasons?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“The reason is one of relation between the employer and the employee, and it is the duty of the employee to look to the medical relief of the employer.”

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—“On that footing, the people are the employers and Government servants are their employees, because the latter are paid out of the taxes taken from the former.”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“I do not think that analogy holds good. The relation between the people and the State is not the same as that between the employee and employer.”

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—“With regard to answer (a) (3), in the case of persons with incomes of Rs. 50 and above, are they not entitled to be treated even on payment?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“Yes.”

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—“May I know whether the rich private patients are admitted into the hospital and given free treatment?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“I do not think they are given free treatment; they are charged.”

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—“May I ask whether the Government are aware that this House has by a large majority strongly recommended that all the State hospitals should be thrown open to all, the well-to-do and the poor alike? . . . so long as these institutions are maintained out of the tax-payers' money.”

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—“May I remind the hon. the Chief Minister that we need not incur additional charges if the existing doctors are asked to serve the public with their advice—rich and poor alike?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“I do not follow the argument of my hon. Friend. If the number of patients increase, the number of the staff will necessarily have to be increased; an indiscriminate admission of patients means greater cost of the maintenance of hospitals.”

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Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—“ Am I to take it that Government medical officers cannot refuse free advice, except on the ground of want of time ? ”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know whether there has been any marked change in the number of patients after this rule was introduced ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ I cannot say that off-hand. I should like to have notice of this question.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I ask what is the total amount he is really getting by means of the charging system ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ The hon. Member is at liberty to ask a separate question on this.”

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—“ May I ask the hon. the Minister whether these private patients are charged according to their income or according to the fancy of the surgeons and physicians ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Sir, they are charged according to the income.”

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—“ Are the Government guaranteeing private medical advice to all rich people who are not seeking the hospitals ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ That is not their look-out.”

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—“ If medical people are not available, can Government guarantee medical advice on reasonable fee ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Yes ; the Government are discharging their duties by educating a number of people and by imparting them the requisite medical knowledge.”

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—“ The Government's responsibility does not end there. The Government take tax from the people and they ought to see that there are medical people enough to give medical advice to the people whom the Government prevents from taking advice from the hospital.”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ To the extent to which they are educated Government are responsible and they are discharging their responsibilities.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Have the doctors the power to demand any amount of fees and to refuse assistance if the same is not paid ? It seems at present the doctors are not bound to give medical help to patients unless they pay what the doctors want.”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Yes, what applies to the legal profession applies also to the medical profession.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Are there courts of justice in this department for people to appeal to when they are denied justice ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ What I meant to say was that the matter was entirely between the patients and the doctors as in the legal profession it is between the lawyers and their clients.”

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Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“I am sorry even there the hon. the Minister is wrong. Lawyers are bound to receive only the stipulated fee.”

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—“Is the Chief Minister aware that the lawyers are not paid by the State?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“I would request hon. Members not to digress further in this direction.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“May I ask the hon. the Minister to give us an idea of the grant which the House will have to vote if the wishes of the House in this matter are to be carried out?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“I think the cost of the medical department now comes to about Rs. 54 lakhs and that it will come to four times that amount if the hon. member's wishes are to be carried out.”

Bao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“From clause (h) it is clear that the amount paid represents payment for medicine supplied and not for service rendered to the out-patients drawing Rs. 30 per mensem. That being the attitude so far taken, may I request the hon. the Minister to extend the principle so far as the other people are concerned?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“The question will be considered.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“May I know who fixes the income of the patient who seeks medical help? Is it the patient himself or the doctor?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“I think it is the superintendent of the hospital.”

Inoculation against dysentery, etc.

* 246 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what are the various measures that the Government have taken for securing to the people in this Presidency vaccination or inoculation against dysentery, cholera, enteric fever, influenza, smallpox, etc.

(b) what are the various forms of vaccination or inoculation adopted; and

(c) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the tabloid system of prophylactic, discovered by Professor Besredka of the Pasteur Institute at Paris, and whether any endeavour has been made to introduce this system in this Presidency or other parts of India?

A.—(a) Arrangements have been made for District Health Officers and District Medical Officers to carry out protective inoculations in the case of epidemics of the following diseases :—

Cholera, Plague, and Influenza.—As a routine method, prophylactic injections of anti-tetanus serum is given in hospitals where infected wounds are dealt with, as in cases of street accidents. In special cases, as in the case of labour units, when necessary, protective inoculations against the fevers of Enteric group can be carried out, as well as inoculations protecting against Bacillary Dysentery. In suitable cases, the protection

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of individuals against recurrent localized infections, i.e., recurring attacks of boils, abscesses and pustules, is regularly practised in the larger hospitals.

Protection by vaccination against smallpox is provided in all parts of the Presidency free of charge and is compulsory in children. Re-vaccination is not compulsory, but every endeavour is made to induce people to be re-vaccinated especially when epidemics of smallpox are prevalent or threaten.

Prophylactic inoculation against Diphtheria is being considered by individual Medical officers in the Hill stations, where the not infrequent occurrence of Diphtheria makes it desirable that the large number of children in schools should be protected.

Prophylactic inoculations against Plague and Cholera are those most commonly carried out, as the necessity is greatest in these diseases, and the operation is slowly becoming more and more popular.

The inoculations against the Enteric group of fevers and Dysentery and Influenza are, as a rule, carried out on the requisition of the bodies affected, such as Planters' Organization and other large employers of labour, jails and schools. The demand, however, is not great and is unusual.

- (b) The various forms of prophylactic vaccination or inoculation are commonly subcutaneous injections with a hypodermic syringe. Intravenous injections for prophylactic inoculations are not practised.

Oral administration of vaccines or serums is not practised.

- (c) From time to time reports have been appearing in the scientific journals of the Experimental Oral Administration in tablet form of prophylactic vaccines and sera. The results however of these experiments have not been so uniformly successful as to warrant their universal use to the displacement of the ordinary well-tried methods. More investigation is required before the value of the oral method of administration can be fairly assessed. So far experiments conducted in this country have not been successful.

It would therefore be premature to consider the introduction of the system into this Presidency.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I inquire what facilities are afforded by Government for advertising and popularizing all the different systems of inoculation?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"The Government do not want to take the risk of advertising the methods of inoculation which are not yet declared to be perfectly successful."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With reference to the answer contained in paragraph 3 of clause (a) of this answer, may I ask the hon. the Minister what steps the Government have taken or are taking to guarantee that the vaccine that is distributed to the vaccinators is pure and uncontaminated and also that the vaccinators are men who understand the A.B.C. of hygiene?"

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The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Special care is taken in the institute to see that the vaccine supplied is of the best kind. So far as the vaccinators are concerned, Government employ only those who are well qualified? "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask what are the qualifications prescribed for the vaccinators? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Notice, Sir. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Notice? " (Laughter.)

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" The qualifications prescribed are to be found in the Code. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Sir, as regards the words ' free of charge ' which I find in the answer, may I know if it is a fact that the vaccinators are to be paid if they are requested to go to the houses of private individuals and vaccinate? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" That question does not arise. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" The words ' free of charge ' are there and therefore I take objection to the statement that the question does not arise. "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is true the words ' free of charge ' occur in the answer. That does not mean, however, that treatment is free of charge under all circumstances. It is perfectly open to the hon. the Minister to ask for notice. "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" In reply to my hon. Friend Mr. Satyamurti's question the hon. the Minister mentioned a certain Code. May I ask what Code it is? "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" What is the Code? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" It is the Local Fund Code? "

Education.

Indian music in schools, etc.

* 247 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the steps taken to encourage the cultivation of Indian music in schools and to aid societies or institutions or individuals devoted to the cultivation of Indian music and production of Indian musical instruments?

A.—In training schools for mistresses and in higher elementary schools for girls, music is one of the subjects of instruction. ' Music ' is also included in the optional group of subjects under the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate scheme. The Government have issued orders providing facilities for the employment of music instructors to impart individual instruction in instrumental music in Government secondary and higher elementary schools for girls. A copy of this order is placed on the table.^a This Government Order applies also to girls' schools managed by local bodies.

^a Printed as Appendix III on pages 638-639 infra.

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The production of Indian musical instruments not being an industry of economic importance, no steps have been taken till now in the direction indicated in the latter part of the question.

Mr. K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB :—“ May I know from the hon. the Minister for Education whether, seeing that Indian music is taught in higher elementary schools for girls, the Muhammadan girls are exempted ? ”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ Muhammadan girls are not exempted ? ”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ With reference to the Government Order referred to in the answer, may I ask the hon. the Minister whether any steps have been taken or are being taken to see that Indian music is taught ? May I know also what kind of Indian music is taught ? ”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ Indian ? ”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Are girls in the Muhammadan schools taught music ? ”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ I would ask my hon. Friend to refer to the Inspector of Schools of his district ? ”

Mr. B. VENKATARATNAM (in Telugu) :—“ Do the Government give grants to schools where Indian music is taught ? ”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ It is the concern of the local bodies to have curriculums prepared to meet the requirements of the locality. ”

Mr. B. VENKATARATNAM (in Telugu) :—“ Do the Government give any grants to them ? ”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I know what the hon. the Minister observed during his tours in the matter of the progress made in the direction of Indian music ? ”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ I am glad to say that I found that very good progress was being made in this direction in the girls' schools of this Presidency. ”

Industries.

The Government School of Arts, Madras.

* 248 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the various subjects taught in the Government School of Arts, Madras ;

(b) the number of students castewar who are undergoing training in all grades in various branches of arts ;

(c) the conditions and time of admission into the school for training in all the various branches of arts ; and

(d) all the scholarship-holders castewar ?

- A.—(a) 1. Wood-working, including cabinet-making and wood-carving.
2. Metal-working, including Silver-smithing.
3. Jewellery and stone-setting.

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4. Wood and copper-plate engraving, die-sinking and etching.
5. Design, ornamental painting, lacquer work and cotton painting.
6. Carpet-weaving.
7. Modelling.
8. Drawing and painting from life.

Besides these, there is a separate drawing class for ladies which works from 8 to 10 a.m.

(b) A statement is appended.^a

(c) The conditions are set forth in the school prospectus in detail. There are no regular terms or yearly periods at which students begin their courses; they are admitted at any time throughout the year. They are encouraged to spend as much time in the school up to five years, as will provide them with a sound training in the art they select. Students of any age above ten years are admitted. There are no fees.

(d) Non-Brahman Hindus	...	...	...	...	28
Adi-Dravidas	...	...	...	...	10
Brahmans	...	...	...	...	3
Indian Christians	...	...	...	...	2
Mussalmans	...	...	...	...	3
Total					46

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" May I know the principles on which scholarships are awarded ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" Scholarships are awarded by the Principal of the Institute."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" Sir, I want to know the principle on which the scholarships are awarded."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" If the hon. Member would refer to the prospectus of the School of Arts he will find a paragraph there which says that ' scholarships are awarded after a year or so on proof of fitness for further advance on the part of pupils '."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" May I know by whom the scholarships are awarded, by the Labour Commissioner or by the hon. the Minister for Development ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" They are awarded by the Principal of the Institute."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" May I know why scholarships are not awarded for those who have undergone training for at least more than two years ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" If they are not found fit by the Principal they are not given scholarships."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to (a), may I ask the the hon. the Minister how many students are learning ornamental painting and drawing and painting from life ? "

^a Printed as Appendix IV on page 639 infra.

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"The answer is that I have not got any more information than that contained in the appendix to this question."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"May I know what is meant by 'fitness'? Is it physical fitness, or mental fitness or any other thing?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"General fitness."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"In that case, may I know if the Principal of this Institute is a medical man to find out that?"

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Agency fituri.

Offences relative to the fituri dealt with by executive orders or judicial proceedings.

249 Q.—Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the nature of the crimes or offences relative to the fituri under which a number of people of the Agency tract concerned were dealt with by executive orders or through judicial proceedings, such as giving supplies to rebels, failure to give information to the Police, etc.;

(b) how many persons were arrested for each of the offences covered by the above question, and what was the punishment meted out to each of them;

(c) how many were charged before the courts; what was the status of the Magistrates or Judges who tried the cases; what was the number of acquittals on appeals, and of successful appeals; whether the accused were allowed in all cases effective opportunities for defence by vakils;

(d) whether any damage was done to property—such as destroying houses and grain stores—during the course of the operations by the Military or Police; if so, whether any returns were made of such destruction; and

(e) whether any people were dealt with by executive orders without reference to courts; if so, for what offences; and how many for each type of offence; whether any people were deported; whether any inquiries were held before the deportations were ordered; and if so, who conducted the inquiries?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) A list of persons dealt with judicially upon charges relating to the fituri is placed on the table.^a Information as to the number who appealed is not available. The Government have no reason to suppose that those who desired to be defended by vakils were in any way prevented from engaging them.

(d) The Government have not received any report of damages or any complaints.

(e) Sixty-two persons were dealt with under the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Act, 1839, and the Madras State Prisoners Regulation, 1819, for various reasons, viz., secret communication with the rebels, assisting them with supplies and money,

^a Printed as Appendix V on pages 640-653 infra.

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collecting money for them, harbouring them, suppression of information about their visits to the plains and communicating to them information about the police movements. One of these persons was detained under surveillance in a town and the rest were confined in jail. But all of them, except two whose cases are under consideration, have now been released. Action in these cases was taken after due inquiries by the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam.

Depressed Classes.

Assignment of lands to depressed classes in South Kanara.

250 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to refer to answers given to question No. 561 on 10th October 1924 and be pleased to state—

(a) why as many as 1,228·68 acres have been reserved for the depressed classes in Mangalore taluk alone, while only 175·20 acres have been applied for and 37·04 acres been granted;

(b) what is the total area reserved for depressed classes in the whole district of South Kanara; and

(c) how many acres out of it have been applied for and how much was actually assigned to depressed classes?

A.—(a) 1,228·68 acres of land have been reserved in Mangalore taluk to provide for the present and prospective needs of the depressed classes. Until the Labour Department started work in the district in 1923 very few members of the depressed classes asked for land. 275·06 acres have been allotted up to date in this taluk.

(b) 17,357·36 acres.

(c) 740 acres have been applied for. Six hundred and ninety-five acres have been actually distributed.

Reservation of darkhast lands in South Kanara for assignment to the depressed classes.

251 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to refer to answers given to question No. 561 on 10th October 1924 and be pleased to state—

(a) why as many as 1,228·68 acres have been reserved for the depressed classes in Mangalore taluk alone, while only 175·20 acres have been applied for and 37·04 acres been granted;

(b) what is the total area reserved for depressed classes in the whole district of South Kanara—

(i) how many acres out of it have been applied for;

(ii) actually assigned to depressed classes; and

(c) why so many lands are reserved to depressed classes while so few are applied for by them or for them?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 250.

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Housing accommodation for labourers in the city.

252 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what steps Government have taken or propose to take for housing poorer working men in the Madras City and elsewhere, and to insist on owners of factories and mills providing sanitary houses for their labourers ;

(b) whether Government have in view any legislation to carry out these purposes ; and

(c) what measures Government are taking themselves or through local authorities to establish sanitary quarters ?

A.—(a) & (c) The Madras Town Planning Act, 1920, the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, confer adequate powers on local bodies to take action for housing workmen. As regards the depressed classes, the Government acquire lands for the provision of house-sites on the recommendation of the Labour Department. This department also attends to the sanitary improvement of the places inhabited by these classes. The Government sanctioned the construction of 200 houses for housing the labourers who lost their houses owing to incendiarism at Puliyanthope in the Madras City.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

Emigration.

Emigration of labourers to Assam.

253 Q.—Mr. P. SIVA RAO : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state how many labourers migrated to Assam and other places during the last occurrence of famine in Bellary district ?

A.—The Government have no information beyond that furnished in the answer to question No. 928 at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 16th October 1924.

Forests.

Grazing grounds in the Alur and Adoni taluks of Bellary district.

254 Q.—Mr. P. SIVA RAO : Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Collector of Bellary has abolished any grazing grounds in the Alur and Adoni taluks of the Bellary district and assigned them on patta to the members of the depressed classes ; if so, in which place and to what extent ; and whether such an assignment is authorized or expedient ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the ' Sivoijama ' lands in the occupation of ryots for a long time in the same taluks have also been similarly assigned on ' pattas ' by the Collector to the depressed classes ; if so, whether the Collector's action is justifiable ;

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(c) whether it is a fact that lands held on temporary 'pattas' by the side of railway line have also been assigned in the same taluks by the Collector after the cancellation of the 'patta'; if so, whether it is permissible;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Collector of Bellary has granted village-sites situate in the union board areas in the said taluks to the depressed classes without previous consultation with or the permission of the union boards; if so, whether this is authorized under the rules;

(e) whether it is a fact that the ryots in certain villages of the said taluks have been using the hill poramboke adjoining their villages for stacking hay for a very long time and those have now been granted on patta to the depressed classes by the Collector;

(f) whether it is a fact that the members of the depressed classes are permitted to encroach upon the lands in the long enjoyment of the other 'ryots' without even a formal 'patta' issued to them; and

(g) whether 'Indian Christians' come under the head of the depressed classes; who are considered as 'depressed classes' and for what reasons; what is the basis of the classification; whether it is confined only to Adi-Dravidas; whether any poverty-test is applied in making the classification, or whether the test is only communal?

A.—(a) Eight survey numbers in Johapuram village of Alur taluk were transferred from grazing ground poramboke to ayan on 21st August 1924 for the reasons that they were surrounded by patta lands and that access to them was impossible to the general public. These lands have not yet been assigned to anybody.

(b) The answer must depend on the definition of the phrase 'a long time'. Each case is considered on its merits.

(c) to (f) The answer is in the negative.

(g) Indian Christians as a class do not come under the category of 'depressed classes,' but members of the 'depressed classes' do not necessarily cease to belong to these classes when they become Christians.

Reserved forests in the Bellary district.

255 Q.—MR. P. SIVA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the reserved forests in the Bellary district are unprofitable and their maintenance is causing a serious loss to the Government;

(b) whether it is proposed to abolish the District Forest office at Bellary and if so, whether the proposal has been sanctioned;

(c) whether the 'reserves' proposed to be abolished will be classified and entrusted to the management of the village forest panchayats or they will be disafforested and handed over to the Revenue Department for being thrown open for cultivation;

(d) whether any representations have been received either by the Government or in the District Forest office of Bellary for the disafforestation of the 'Hana Vasi reserve' in the Adoni taluk in the Bellary district and whether there is any such proposal pending before the Government;

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(e) whether the Military Department has declined to maintain grass reserves in the district now in its management and what the Government propose to do with such 'reserves' hereafter;

(f) whether the other grass reserves in the district have been leased to any person; if so, to whom, and when the lease will expire; what the Government propose to do with them after the expiry of the lease in question; and

(g) whether there is any proposal to hand over the grass reserves in the district to the management of forest village panchayats?

A.—(a) The figures for the last three years are as follows:—

					RS.
1921-22	..	...	...	...	— 20,986
1922-23	...	...	...	...	— 17,610
1923-24	...	...	...	...	— 14,326

(b) No specific proposal has yet been made.

(c) The reserves have been recently classified. No decision has yet been made as to their disposal.

(d) The Government understand that the District Forest Officer, Bellary, received a petition from the depressed classes of Gudikal village praying for the assignment of a portion of the Banavasi reserve. No proposal for disforesting the reserve is pending with the Government.

(e) No final decision has yet been made by the Military Farms Department.

(f) Four grass reserves have been leased to Mr. Howes, a private gentleman in Bellary. The lease expires on 30th June 1925. On the expiry of the lease, the question of handing over the reserves to panchayat management will be considered.

(g) The question of handing over suitable reserves to panchayat management will be considered.

Extension of the forest panchayat system to certain areas.

256 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to refer to the answer given to question No. 480, given on 22nd August 1924, regarding the extension of the forest panchayat system to certain areas and to obtain and give information on clauses (4), (5), (6), (7) and (8) of the question?

A.—The information is appended.^a

Government Servants' Conduct Rules.

257 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member, the hon. the Law Member, the hon. the Member for Finance and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to say—

(a) whether public servants like the Collector and the Tahsildar are prohibited by the Public Servants' Conduct Rules from offering remarks on matters of public importance when requested to do so by accredited representatives of the public;

^a Printed as Appendix VI on page 654 infra.

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(b) whether interpellating the Government in open session of the Council is the only method of getting information on matters of local importance;

(c) whether there are any rules or regulations preventing public servants from replying to letters addressed to them on matters of public and local importance or recommending them to reply to all letters, when it does not involve publishing any information of a confidential nature; and

(d) whether it is now proposed to frame any rules or issue any directions on the subject?

A.—There is ordinarily no reason why any person should not apply to the local officers for information on matters of local importance. A local officer cannot divulge the contents of correspondence or communicate any confidential information, but the rules do not deprive him of discretion to answer questions as to facts.

Tours of His Excellency the Governor.

Persons entitled to be invited to be present at the private arrival of His Excellency the Governor.

258 Q.—Mr. P. SIVA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) who are the persons entitled to be invited to be present at the 'private arrival' of His Excellency the Governor at a mufassal station; and

(b) who were the persons so invited by the Collector of Bellary to be present on the occasion when His Excellency visited Bellary at the end of June this year; whether any of the local Members of the Legislative Council were invited for the occasion; if not, for what reasons?

A.—(a) No one is entitled to be invited to be present at a 'private arrival' of His Excellency the Governor.

(b) In addition to certain officers on duty, the District Judge, the President of the District Board and the Chairman of the Municipality were present by invitation. No local members of the Legislative Council were invited.

Famine.

The Famine Relief and Insurance Fund.

259 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any loans were distributed from the Famine Relief and Insurance Fund at low rates in the famine of 1924 and if so, when and to what extent;

(b) the rate of interest charged on loans disbursed (i) from general revenues, (ii) from the Famine Relief and Insurance Fund, and whether any loan was given without interest;

(c) if no loans were advanced from the Famine Relief and Insurance Fund, the reason for not doing so;

(d) the various purposes for which the Famine Relief Fund is meant and whether giving loans out of it in bad seasons of scarcity and famine is not one of its objects; and

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(e) whether the Famine Relief and Insurance Funds are not to be used for starting protective irrigation works and if so, to what extent they have been so used in 1924 and where ?

A.—(a) & (c) A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was sanctioned from the Famine Insurance Fund during the famine of 1924 for distribution to ryots in the Bellary and Anantapur districts.

(b) (i) & (ii) Seven and a half per cent. No loan was advanced without interest.

(d) & (e) The hon. Member is referred to paragraphs 7 and 8 of Schedule IV to the Devolution Rules.

No amount was spent on protective irrigation works during 1924 from the fund.

Irrigation.

Irrigation schemes under investigation, etc., in Bellary.

260 Q.—Mr. P. SIVA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the various irrigation schemes, major or minor, affecting the district of Bellary which are—

- (i) under investigation,
- (ii) investigated and abandoned,
- (iii) investigated and sanctioned

with the full details of the cost thereof, the extent of the wet cultivation to be brought thereunder and the possible outturn therefrom; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Bellary formerly formed the headquarters of Superintending Engineer's division, which was recently abolished, whether the Government propose to restore the abolished division in view of the special irrigation needs of the Ceded districts or whether they propose to appoint a special officer with the requisite staff for the investigation of the possibilities of irrigation in the said districts ?

A.—(a) A statement giving the information is laid on the table.^a

(b) It was the headquarters of a Superintending Engineer's circle. There is no proposal at present.

Irrigation panchayats in Bellary district.

261 Q.—Mr. P. SIVA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have formed two Irrigation panchayats in the district of Bellary—one for the 'Desanur channel' in the Bellary taluk and the other for the 'Ramasagaram channel' in the Hospet taluk; how long they have been working; whether the work to be attended to by them is clearly differentiated from the work to be carried on by the regular Public Works staff;

^a Printed as Appendix VII on pages 654-657 infra.

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(b) whether the said panchayats have been allotted any funds for carrying on their work; if so, how much in the case of each of the channels during the year 1924-25; whether it is sufficient for the upkeep of the channel;

(c) on what basis the grant is made to the panchayats for the maintenance of the channel;

(d) what staff, if any, is employed to work under them; whether they are allowed to entertain an overseer or a maistri under them; if not, how it is possible for them to prepare estimates and supervise the work of repair;

(e) whether the overseers in the Public Works or the Minor Irrigation departments are required or bound to help the panchayats in these matters;

(f) whether the overseers have been approached in this matter and they refused to have anything to do with the panchayats or to render them any help;

(g) whether these panchayats are allowed any amount by way of contingent charges, postage, stationery, etc.; and

(h) what action the Government propose to take in the matter?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 220 I., dated 8th August 1923, which has been placed on Editors' Table. In July last the Collector of Bellary reported that the channels had been handed over to the panchayats.

(b) Yes. Annual grants of Rs. 616 for the Bella channel and Rs. 597 for the Desanur channel were sanctioned. The amounts are considered sufficient.

(c) The amounts represent the cost of maintenance, including cost of works establishment of the channels when under the management of the Public Works Department.

(d) The establishment considered necessary will be appointed by the panchayats.

(e) If any help is required, the panchayats can address the Collector or the Superintending Engineer.

(f) The Government have no information.

(g) The contingent charges can be met from the annual grants placed at the disposal of the panchayats.

(h) Does not arise.

Legislative.

Acoustic properties of the Council Hall.

262 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether, as a result of the recent arrangements and readjustments and hangings put up in the Council Hall, the acoustic properties of the House have improved;

(b) whether it is a fact that as a result of the green hangings the light within the hall has somewhat decreased; and

(c) what steps are being taken to improve the acoustics and the light within the hall and at what cost?

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- A.—(a) & (b) The result of the recent arrangements and readjustments of fittings and hangings are believed to be an improvement, so far as the acoustics of the hall are concerned.
(c) If the hon. Member has any suggestions to make, the Government will be glad to consider them.

Lunch arrangements for Members of the Council.

263 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place before the House the recent proposals of the House Committee as to provision for lunch arrangements for Members of Council and the orders passed by Government on them?

- A.—The Government understand that the hon. the President has placed on the table of the House a statement showing the resolutions of the House Committee and the action taken on them. This will give the hon. Member the information desired by him.

Police.

Appointments in the selection grade in certain services.

264 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member, the hon. the Member for Finance and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the principle on which the number of appointments in the selection grade was fixed for the following cadres and the percentage they bear to the total number of appointments in each of them:—

- (i) Imperial Judicial services,
- (ii) Imperial Police services,
- (iii) Provincial Police services,
- (iv) Provincial Judicial and Executive services, and
- (v) Survey; and

(b) if the percentages vary, the reasons for the variation?

- A.—(a) & (b) The number of appointments in the selection grade is fixed with reference to the special conditions of each service. The percentage of selection posts is given below:—

(i) Imperial judicial service	...	...	8
(ii) Imperial police service	...	...	4
(iii) Provincial police service	...	...	7
(iv) Provincial judicial and executive services	...	...	3
(v) Survey	...	...	17

Collectorates.

Increments to unpassed men in Government service.

265 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Finance and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether unpassed men in all departments of Government services borne on the time-scale were allowed by Government the privilege of earning increments up to Rs. 50 without further exemption at the discretion of the appointing authorities;

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(b) if so, whether the Government will inquire and state—

(i) whether unpassed men in the Revenue Department of South Kanara district have been denied the privilege by the Board of Revenue though the increment was allowed to them by the District Collector, and

(ii) whether the increment earned and drawn by them from 1st April 1921 has been ordered to be recovered;

(c) how many clerks and other Government servants will suffer thereby and up to what amount;

(d) whether complaints have been made to local officers or to Government of the great hardship caused by the orders passed by the Board of Revenue; and

(e) what orders Government contemplate passing to remove the hardship?

A.—(a) No. Unpassed men who were specially exempted from the application of the Public Service notification were under the old graded scale eligible for promotion to higher grades and such men are also eligible for increments on the time-scale of pay that has been substituted for the graded scale; but unpassed men who were exempted only to the extent that they were permitted to draw the lowest grade of pay, namely Rs. 20, are not eligible, unless further exempted by competent authority, to draw more than the lowest pay on the time-scale, namely Rs. 35.

(b), (c), (d) & (e) From the answer to (a) it will be seen that no privilege was denied to any clerk. The Collector of South Kanara however misinterpreted the rule and allowed increments to clerks who had not been exempted by competent authority, and the Board of Revenue corrected his error. The cases of 28 clerks were in question. The Government is not aware whether any recovery was made. No representation on the subject has reached Government.

Provincial Civil Service.

The post of Inspector-General of Panchayats.

266 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Finance and the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government propose to make the appointment of Inspector-General of Panchayats permanent and if so, whether they will 'list' it as open to the officers of the Provincial Civil Service?

A.—The matter is under consideration.

Salt.

Road leading to the Rolland's Bridge, Tuticorin.

267 Q.—Rao Bahadur CRUZ FERNANDEZ: Will the hon. the Member for Finance and the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have passed orders to hand over the road leading from the Tuticorin municipal toll-gate to the Rolland's Bridge to the Salt department for its exclusive use;

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(b) whether such proposed transfer was made with the consent of the Tuticorin Taluk Board under whose control the said road had been since 1883 ;

(c) whether in view of the above Government Order, the Salt department now insists on closing the said road entirely for the public traffic without the consent of either the Tuticorin Taluk Board or the Tuticorin municipality ;

(d) whether the Government have received strong objections from the Tuticorin Taluk Board to the closing of the said road ;

(e) whether the Government are aware that such a closure will seriously affect the people of various villages such as Mullakadu, Muthayapuram, and Savaryapuram, etc., as the said road is the only way for them to Tuticorin ;

(f) whether the Tuticorin Taluk Board has represented to Government either directly or through the District Board of Tinnevely, the grievances of those villagers by depriving them of their right to use the said longstanding public pathway and protested against such a closure ;

(g) whether it is a fact that the Government have admitted in their correspondence Memorandum No. 509 S.R.I., dated 24th March 1924—the existence of the Tuticorin-Autoor road passing through the road proposed to be closed from time immemorial ;

(h) if the answer to question (g) be in the affirmative, the circumstances under which the Government have passed orders for the closing of the road all of a sudden without previous notice to the villagers whose interests are affected by the said closure and before providing another road equally convenient in its stead for their use ;

(i) whether the other route passing west to the salt factories is rendered unpassable during ten months in a year by the formation of a tank like pool on account of the diversion of Uppar Odai ;

(j) whether it is a fact that in view of the untold hardships which the public and the villagers will be put to by the sudden closure of the road running through the salt factories, the Tuticorin Taluk Board has, by its resolution No. 12, dated 25th September 1924, declined to reconsider its original resolution No. 42, dated 29th November 1923, and to withdraw its objections to the closure of the said road ; and

(k) whether, in view of the strong objections raised by the Tuticorin Taluk Board, the Government will reconsider the original order to close the road and allow the public to use the road running through the salt factories as usual ?

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative. The Government have excluded the portion of the road in question from the operation of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) & (d) The answer is in the affirmative.

(e) The question implies that there is only one route between Tuticorin and the villages mentioned and that the Salt Department have blocked this only route. The original route to Tuticorin is not the road which has now been handed over to the Salt Department but the one running to the west of the Salt factories. Nor do the Government admit that the closure of the road now in question seriously affects the people of the villages.

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- (f) The answer is in the affirmative.
- (g) The answer is in the negative.
- (h) The question does not arise.
- (i) The answer is in the affirmative, but the same may be said of the road which has been taken over by the Salt Department.
- (j) It is true that the Tuticorin Taluk Board confirmed in its resolution, dated 25th September 1924, its former resolution, dated 29th November 1923, declining to withdraw its objections to the closure of the road but the Government are not aware that these resolutions were passed in view of any untold hardships to the general public or to villagers.
- (k) The answer is in the negative.

Secretariat.

Post of Under Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department.

268 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the post of Under Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, was one reserved for the I.C.S., and whether when a provincial officer held that appointment he was drawing his grade pay plus Rs. 200 as allowance;

(b) whether it is a fact that the office of additional Assistant Secretary created in its place does not carry any allowance with it, and, if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether the post of a Deputy Secretary in the superior scale (I.C.S.) newly created has resulted;

(i) in the addition of two posts to the I.C.S., one in the superior scale (Deputy Secretary) and the other in the inferior scale; and

(ii) in the loss to the provincial service of an appointment of higher emoluments in the form of special pay of Rs. 200?

A.—(a) The post was not reserved for members of the I.C.S. A.P.C.S. officer holding the post would draw a duty pay of Rs. 200 per mensem.

(b) The post of Additional Assistant Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, was not created in place of the post of Under Secretary. It is an appointment of a different class and does not carry any allowance with it.

(c) (i) Yes.

(ii) No.

Number of posts of Under Secretary to Government.

269 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of posts of Under Secretary to Government in March 1921 and now and the reasons for the variation, if any;

(b) when these posts ceased to be reserved for the Indian Civil Service and

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(c) the number of Provincial officers holding the posts of Under Secretary to Government at the end of 1921 and now and the reasons for the variation, if any?

A.—(a) & (c) The hon. Member is referred to the Civil Lists for March 1921 and January 1925 and to the answer to clause (b) of question No. 1412 given at the last Session of the Legislative Council.

(b) When the Government of India Act, 1919, became law.

Number of Deputy Secretaries to Government.

270 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Deputy Secretaries to Government in March 1921 and now;

(b) whether these posts are reserved for the Indian Civil Service and, if not, how many of them are listed as open to and held by the officers of the Provincial Civil Service; and

(c) how many of them have been newly created in the departments where the posts of Under Secretary or Assistant Secretary to Government were abolished?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the Civil Lists for March 1921 and January 1925.

(b) The post of Deputy Secretary to Government is included in the third schedule to the Government of India Act. There is no listing of specific posts.

(c) When the post of Deputy Secretary, Finance, was created, an Additional Assistant Secretary's post was abolished. When the post of Deputy Secretary, Local Self-Government, was created, an Under Secretary's post was abolished.

Collectorates.

Eligibility of Secondary School-Leaving Certificate holders to posts in the superior service.

271 Q.—Mr. P. SIVA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether in the year 1920, the Board issued an order in B.P. No. 582-d, dated 27th February 1920, declaring that any Secondary School-Leaving Certificate holder who possessed a complete certificate was eligible for any post in the superior service and whether certificate was then considered to have been completed when the candidate therefor had appeared for the public examination and the marks obtained by him had been entered in the certificate by the Secretary of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Board;

(b) whether on the strength of the said Board's Proceedings a number of Secondary School-Leaving Certificate holders joined service;

(c) whether in the year 1923, the Board of Revenue issued an order that only candidates who hold the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate declaring them eligible for the college course were qualified for the service

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and this order was also made applicable by the Board even to those who had entered service in former years; and whether the Board was justified in so giving it retrospective effect;

(d) what was the reason for the change of policy in the year 1923 and whether it has received the approval of the Government;

(e) whether the order of the Board issued in the year 1923 is opposed to the very object with which the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate system was instituted and the old Matriculation was abolished and whether or not by the passing of the said order they (Board) are now reviving the old Matriculation examination as the passport for public service; and

(f) whether the hon. Member proposes to rescind the order of the Board passed in the year 1923 and restore the one passed by it in the year 1920; whether he at any rate proposes to exempt from the operation of the latter order those entertained in the service between 1920 and 1923?

4.—(a) Such a remark was made in a Resolution of the Board of Revenue reviewing the half-yearly list of exemptions authorized by Collectors.

(b) As this resolution was not published, it can hardly be said that S.S.L.C. holders joined the service on the strength thereof; but it is possible that appointing officers made their selections less carefully in consequence.

(c) Yes. The Board's orders were not however retrospective in the sense that they affected men already confirmed in the Government service. They applied however to all acting men.

(d) Complaints were received by the Board of Revenue that a large number of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate men recruited to the Taluk and Divisional Offices were far below the average and were of little or no use. In order to get men fit to do the work, the Board found it desirable to lay down a standard of recruitment. The Government have approved the principle embodied in the Board's order.

(e) The object and intention of the order is not as suggested.

(f) The hon. Member's attention is invited to G.O. No. 1343, Revenue, dated 3rd September 1924, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

Deputy Collectors

Number of selection grade posts reserved for Deputy Collectors.

272 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of posts in the selection grade reserved for Deputy Collectors;

(b) the number of Deputy Collectors in the selection grade who have not drawn the pay of the selection grade for over four years because of their acting continuously as Collectors or for any other reason; and

(c) if there are such officers who have not drawn selection grade pay,

(i) whether other officers were promoted to the selection grade in their places as in the case of Imperial Judicial and Police services, and, if not, the reasons for the omission; and

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(ii) whether the lien of such officers on their posts in the selection grade has been suspended under rule 13 of the Fundamental Rules, and, if not, why not?

A.—(a) Four.

(b) Two.

(c) (i) No. Acting promotion to the selection time-scale is not admissible under Fundamental Rule 30.

(ii) Suspension of their lien is inadmissible under Fundamental Rule 13 as they are only *acting* as collectors.

Famine.

Famine-relief.

273 Q.—MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether as contemplated in G.O. No. 978, Revenue, dated 22nd June 1923, spinning and carding were tested as measures of famine relief in 1924, and if so, where and with what result;

(b) whether it is still believed that without framing task tables this form of relief can be administered; and

(c) whether section 145 of Famine Code refers to gratuitous relief only?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Task tables cannot be framed until the system of relief is tried as an experiment in any famine area.

(c) Yes.

Land Revenue.

Interest on overpayments collected in the Tanjore district.

274 Q.—MR. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the overpayments that have been collected in the Tanjore district are allowed interest in favour of the landholder;

(b) whether the Account 14-C. referred to in Standing Order 37-A had been published for the several villages in the Tanjore district, and if so, the dates of publication for each taluk;

(c) whether portion of overpayments which ought to be treated as advance payments for the next year are appropriated towards interest which is made up in pursuance of the Collector's order; and

(d) whether such action is not contrary to the answer given to the question No. 191 on the 20th August 1924?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The account referred to as the 14-C. account is presumably the list of overpayments that cannot be adjusted but have to be refunded in cash. The Government presume that such lists have been published but have no positive information on this point.

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- (c) Overpayments are arrived at after deducting the amounts due to Government which include also interest where interest is charged.
- (d) No.

Land-cess in the case of minor inams in Bellary, etc.

275 Q.—MR. P. SIVA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether, with reference to question No. 717 put at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th October 1924 and the answer given to clause (iv), the Government have since called for information; whether land-cess in the case of minor inams in 'ryotwari' areas in the recently resettled districts of Bellary and Anantapur was calculated on the basis of the old or the new rates; if so, whether he will be pleased to lay it on the table?

A.—Land-cess on minor inams in ryotwari areas was calculated and collected on the basis of the resettlement rates.

Amount of fees collected for subdivision of land.

276 Q.—DIWAN BAHADUR W. VIJAYARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the amount collected in each district in the shape of fees for subdivision of lands under G.O. No. 1649 Revenue, dated 8th November 1923, from the date of the order up to date; and

(b) the reasons for imposing this new fee?

A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 1649, Revenue, dated 8th November 1923, which was placed on the Council table on 14th October 1924.

Village Establishments.

Eligibility of karnams for elections in local bodies.

277 Q.—MR. P. SIVA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the karnams are ineligible for elections in the local bodies while the headmen are so eligible; and

(b) if so, what is the reason for this distinction and whether the Government propose to take away this disability of the karnams?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to sub-section (3) of section 47 and sub-section (2) of section 54 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920; also to sub-section (2) of section 48 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920. Karnams are not eligible for election to local boards.

(b) The basis of the distinction was that the pay of the village headman was regarded as an honorarium. The Government do not propose to remove the distinction.

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Local Boards and Municipal Councils.

Percentage of collection to demand in the municipalities.

278 Q.—MR. V. PANTULU AYYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the percentage of collection to demand in the municipalities of the province for every year since the introduction of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920;

(b) the percentage of collection to demand every year in those wards of several municipalities to which elections were held during 1922, 1923 and 1924;

(c) the percentage of collection to demand in each year for wards to which no election was held during the period mentioned in (b);

(d) the percentage of voters registered in the electoral rolls of non-elective wards in every municipality for 1922, 1923 and 1924 to the total number otherwise qualified to vote according to the provisions of the Municipal Act;

(e) the percentage of voters registered in the rolls of the elective wards in each municipality for the same period mentioned in (d) to the total number otherwise qualified to vote according to the provisions of the Act;

(f) whether there are municipalities in which municipal councillors have not paid their taxes as per sections 45 (c) and 46 of the Act, after taking seats and, if so, their number and percentage to the elective strength of the councils concerned;

(g) whether there are municipalities in which either the chairmen or vice-chairmen have been defaulters in payment of taxes after assuming charge of office, since the introduction of the Act;

(h) if the answer to (g) be in the affirmative, the names of such municipalities;

(i) whether there are municipalities in which names of persons in arrears of taxes had been included in the electoral rolls contrary to sections 45 (c) and 46 of the District Municipalities Act, 1920, and, if so, the total number in each municipality for every year since the introduction of the Act; and

(j) whether Government took or propose to take any action against the authorities concerned for such inclusion?

A.—(a) A statement is appended.^a

(b) to (e) The Government have no information.

(f) Yes. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph 22 of the consolidated Audit Report for 1921-22 in G.O. No. 487, Finance, dated 31st May 1923, and paragraph 17 of the same report for 1922-23 in G.O. No. 2769, L. & M., dated 4th October 1924, both of which have been placed on the Editors' Table. Particulars of individual councils are not available.

(g) & (h) The Government have no information.

(i) Vide answer to clause (f) above.

(j) Yes, whenever the matter came to notice, the Government have taken action against the persons responsible.

^a Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 657-658 infra.

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Maintenance and work of district boards and taluk boards.

279 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether opinion has been taken from the public as to the advisability of maintaining district boards and taluk boards as at present, as separate entities;

(b) whether the taluk boards are not enough to manage all the work even if the district boards are abolished; and

(c) whether taluk boards prepare their budgets independently of district boards and whether they get their grants directly from the Government?

A.—(a) & (b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to section 116 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, under which the budget of a taluk board shall be submitted to the district board and the district board can alter any part of the budget if it fails to provide for due discharge of all liabilities in respect of loans contracted by the taluk board or for the maintenance of a working balance. Government grants are now paid directly to the taluk boards.

Bridges and causeways in the Ceded districts, etc.

280 Q.—Mr. M. RATNASWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) to what extent the roads of all kinds in the districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, North Arcot, Chittoor, Chingleput and South Arcot are provided with bridges or causeways over the chief rivers that flow through these districts; and

(b) what proportion of the nullahs in each of these districts are bridged?

A.—(a) The Government have no detailed information.

(b) The Government have no information.

Increased scale of salary for teachers of the Municipal High School, Bellary.

281 Q.—Mr. P. SIVA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government and the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the teachers of the Municipal High School, Bellary, recently sent up any mahazar to the Government for the grant of an increased scale of salaries and whether it was supported by the chairman of the municipality and the then District Educational Officer Mr. Ransford;

(b) whether any final orders have been passed thereon, if so, whether he will be pleased to lay them on the table;

(c) whether he proposes to comply with their request by sanctioning the increased scale;

(d) whether such increased scale has been sanctioned in the case of the Municipal High Schools at Cuddapah, Kurnool and Anantapur and it has been newly introduced in the Board High School at Harpanahalli in the Bellary district which was recently provincialized; if so, what the objection is to its introduction in the Bellary Municipal High School; and

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(e) whether it is a fact that the Government have recently abolished the grant of temporary allowances to the teachers of the said school which used to be paid for years owing to the increase in prices of food-stuffs; if so, the reasons for the abolition; whether the teachers are hard hit by the abolition and the hon. the Minister proposes to restore the allowances?

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) & (c) The answer is in the affirmative; G.O. No. 2723, L. & M., dated 1st October 1924, is laid on the table.^a

(d) The scale of pay for a school is fixed according to all the circumstances of that school; the Government have sanctioned such scales of pay to the staff of the Bellary Municipal High school as in their opinion meet the requirements of that school.

(e) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 2723, L. & M., dated 1st October 1924.

Alleged disallowance of funds sanctioned for flood relief, etc., by the Bellary and Adoni municipal councils.

282 Q.—MR. P. SIVA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Adoni municipal council recently sanctioned a sum of Rs. 100 out of its funds for the purpose of South Indian flood relief and a sum of Rs. 50 for the promotion of child-welfare in the district of Bellary;

(b) whether the Bellary municipal council similarly sanctioned certain sums for the same purposes; and

(c) whether the Collector of Bellary, Mr. A. C. Duff, disallowed the amounts sanctioned for the flood relief and allowed those sanctioned for the child-welfare in both cases; if so, what is the reason for the distinction drawn by the Collector and whether he proposes to restore the grants disallowed by the Collector?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information.

Qualifications of nominated members of the Bellary district board.

283 Q.—MR. P. SIVA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) who are the persons who have been within the last six months nominated as members of the district board and the municipal council of Bellary and what is their position in life and occupation and the caste or community to which they belong;

(b) whether any and which of them represent the 'minorities' and which of them are not likely to be returned by election;

(c) if any of them so nominated does not represent the 'minorities', what were the special reasons for nominating them;

(d) whether the Collector of Bellary consulted the chairman of the municipality in sending up his recommendations to the Government as to the persons to be nominated; if so, who were the persons recommended by the chairman;

(e) whether the Revenue Divisional Officer of Bellary was consulted in the same matter; if so, what are his recommendations;

^a Printed as Appendix IX on page 659 infra.

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(f) whether it is a fact that the Collector of Bellary, Mr. A. O. Duff, sought and acted on the advice in this matter of the Public Prosecutor, Mr. M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, and submitted to the Government whatever names had been recommended to him by the said Public Prosecutor ;

(g) whether all the persons now nominated by the Government are the nominees of the said Public Prosecutor ; and

(h) if so, whether the action of the Collector is regular in having consulted Mr. Mudaliyar and acted on his advice ?

A.—(a) & (b)—

Name.	Position in life and occupation.	Community.
<i>Bellary District Board.</i>		
The hon. Saiyid Muhammad Padsha Sahib Bahadur.	Pleader and Member of the Council of State.	Muhammadan.
M.R.Ry. Vetti Ramappa Garu.	Cultivator ...	Adi-Dravida.
„ Vadra Erappa Garu.	Landlord ...	Non-Brahman Hindu Vadra.
„ D. Sadasiva Raju Garu.	Do. ...	Poligar (Boya).
„ K. Nettekallappa Garu.	Abkari contractor.	Ediga.
„ P. Haridoss Nayudu Garu.	High Court vakil.	Setti Baliya.
K. Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C.	Merchant and contractor.	Muhammadan.
<i>Bellary Municipal Council.</i>		
The Rev. F. A. Stowell.	Principal, Wardlaw High School.	Christian.
M.R.Ry. Vadde Hulgappa Garu.	Contractor ...	Vaddai.
„ M. Jesraj Avargal.	Yarn merchant.	Marwari.
„ T. N. Vadivelu Achari Avargal.	Teacher, Wardlaw High School.	Viswakarma.
„ R. Annaswami Pillai Avargal.	Petty shop-keeper.	Adi-Dravida.
„ K. Bada Batcha Rao alias Dhondoji Rao Garu.	Toddy contractor.	Non-Brahman Hindu (Katika).

The Government are not in a position to say which of them are likely to be returned by election.

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- (c) The question does not arise.
- (d) to (h) The Government are not prepared to give any information on the subject.

The Vadrabanda kunta in Bellary.

284 Q.—Mr. P. SIVA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the *Vadrabanda kunta* is vested in the municipal council of Bellary under G.O. No. 755, Revenue, dated the 16th June 1884;

(b) whether the Collector of Bellary issued orders prohibiting the quarrying in the *kunta* by the municipality;

(c) whether the Collector of Bellary unjustifiably interfered with the long-standing enjoyment by the municipality of the *kunta* in question in a similar manner; and

(d) what action the hon. the Minister proposes to take in the matter?

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative. Presumably the *Vadrabanda kunta* is the same as the *Oderbanda tank* referred to in the Government Order.

(b) & (c) The Government have no information.

(d) The Government do not propose to take any action.

Disputes between local bodies.

285 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how many disputes have arisen to their knowledge between local bodies and how many of them have matured into suits since the beginning of the year 1920;

(b) whether the Government have attempted any arbitration in those disputes and suits and if so in how many; if not, why not; whether the Government have no power to interfere and prevent waste of public money by the local bodies concerned; and

(c) what are the suits filed since the year 1921 and what is the valuation of each of them?

A.—(a) & (c) Sixty-nine disputes arose between local bodies. But so far as Government are aware none matured into a suit.

(b) In five cases the Government did not interfere as they saw no need or sufficient justification for interference. Three cases are pending. In the other cases the Government either settled the disputes themselves under section 234 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, or directed the local bodies to settle the disputes by constituting joint committees under section 26 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and section 30 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920

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Medical.*Ayurvedic dispensaries opened by the local bodies.*

286 Q.—Mr. P. PEDDIRAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to furnish a list of Ayurvedic dispensaries opened by the local bodies in the Presidency and to state the amount of Government grant with regard to each said dispensary?

A.—The Government are not in possession of complete and up-to-date information regarding the Ayurvedic dispensaries opened by local bodies. It has been called for. No grant is paid from provincial funds for such dispensaries.

The B.Sc. Course in the Madras Medical College.

287 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the subjects taught for the B.Sc. course provided in the Madras Medical College and the number and the names of the professors who teach Chemistry, Physics, Meteorology, Bacteriology, Meat Inspection, Fever Hospitals, Sanitation and Sanitary Engineering together with their qualifications to teach the respective subjects; and

(b) the qualifications required for appointment to—

(1) The Board of Examiners in the Medical College,

(2) Examinerships for L.M.P., L.M.S., M.B., B.S. and B.Sc. respectively and whether there were any examiners last year who had no special training or special qualifications in the subjects for which they were appointed as examiners and if so, who they were?

A.—(a) & (b) Information has been called for.

Extension of medical relief in rural areas.

288 Q.—Mr. P. SIVA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) why in the scheme for the extension of medical relief in the rural areas published in G.O. No. 1522, P.H., in the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd October 1924, the proposed subsidy is confined to the encouragement of only private medical practitioners of the allopathic system and why it has not been extended to the Ayurvedic and Unani systems;

(b) why the opening of a large number of Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries is found impossible or impracticable;

(c) whether in the proposed scheme the medical practitioner settling down in villages will be allowed to entertain any staff at the expense of the Government, for instance, a compounder;

(d) whether the taluk boards have been consulted on the question of their bearing the cost of medicine in such cases and of their being entrusted with the actual working of the scheme; if not, why they were not consulted hitherto;

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(e) whether this scheme has been placed before the Standing Advisory Committee of the Legislative Council, Local Self-Government Department, and their approval has been taken thereto;

(f) how many taluk boards have hitherto expressed their consent to work the scheme and to bear the cost of medicine as proposed by Government; and

(g) whether the details of the scheme have been settled; the terms and conditions of the subsidy; the kind of establishment each medical practitioner is to maintain; and who should be treated as poor for the purpose of the scheme, to be entitled to treatment gratis?

A.—(a) & (b) The reason is, as stated in paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 1522, P.H., dated 22nd October 1924, the lack of a sufficient number of duly qualified and accredited practitioners of the indigenous systems of medicine.

(c) A qualified midwife alone can be employed, in which case an additional subsidy of Rs. 100 will be paid by the Government.

(d) The answer is in the affirmative.

(e) The answer is in the negative.

(f) 97.

(g) The details are given in G.O. No. 1522, P.H., dated 22nd October 1924, which was published in Part I-A of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated the 28th October 1924 (Notification No. 1062).

Religious and Charitable Endowments.

Muslim trusts.

289 Q.—MR. MUHAMMAD MOOSA SAIT: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to give a list of Muslim trusts which are either managed by the Government or the trustees or the managers of which are appointed by Government Orders together with the names of the trustees of each trust, the object and the amount for which it was originally created and its present income?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 293 on the 20th August 1924. No further information is readily available.

List of charitable and religious endowments.

290 Q.—MR. P. PEDDIRAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) if any lists of charitable and religious endowments have been prepared and received by the Government through the Board of Revenue; if not, whether the Government propose to issue instructions for the complete preparation of the lists; and

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(b) whether the Government will publish such lists for general information?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative. The Board when constituted will compile such a list.

(b) This does not arise.

Amending Bill to the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

291 Q.—MR. C. RAMALINGA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is under contemplation to amend the Religious Endowments Act recently enacted; and

(b) if so, when the amending Bill will be introduced?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the Press communiqué issued by Government on 30th January 1925.

Education.

Scholarships to Indian Christians in Arts colleges, etc.

292 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number and amount of scholarships and stipends granted to Indian Christians for education in Arts colleges, training schools and colleges and in technical schools and colleges in this Presidency and outside in 1923-24 and 1924-25; and

(b) whether, with reference to question No. 395 (page 407 of Proceedings, Volume XVI), the hon. the Minister will give the information as to the number of scholarships granted to Indian Christians by the departments of Industries and Fisheries in 1920-21, 1921-22, 1922-23, and also in 1923-24 and 1924-25?

A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) A statement showing the number of scholarships granted by the Industries Department to Indian Christians is appended.^a No scholarships are granted by the Fisheries Department.

Excise.

Toddy shop near a mosque, Kumbakonam.

293 Q.—MR. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether in the South Sarangapani street, Kumbakonam, near a big mosque, there are a toddy shop and an arrack shop;

(b) whether the persons frequenting the shop are a source of annoyance to Mussalman ladies and gentlemen visiting the mosque; and

(c) whether the Government propose to take any steps to remove the said shops?

^a Printed as Appendix X on page 659 infra.

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- A.—(a) There is an arrack shop in the South Sarangapani street about 50 or 60 yards to the west of the mosque. There is no toddy shop in the same street, but there is one in a lane branching from it and about 50 or 60 yards away from the mosque.
- (b) No complaints have been received.
- (c) The matter has not come before the Government for consideration.

Agriculture.

The number of cattle for cultivation.

294 Q.—MR. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to furnish a statement showing—

- (a) the area of land tilled by a pair of plough cattle in a season in this Presidency;
- (b) the total number of bulls, bullocks and he-buffaloes;
- (c) number of cattle available after deducting 25 per cent as being old and unfit;
- (d) bulls employed in breeding;
- (e) bulls, bullocks and he-buffaloes employed in carting at the rate of two cattle for one cart;
- (f) number of cattle available for ploughing; and
- (g) the total acreage under cultivation?

- A.—(a) The area varies according as the land is wet or dry and according to the nature of the soil, the crop and the method of cultivation.
- (b) (c), (e) & (f) The hon. Member is referred to the statistics given at page 39 of the season and crop report for the year 1922–23.
- (d) The approximate number is 67,000.
- (g) The hon. Member is referred to page 13 of the season and crop report for 1922–23.

Co-operation.

Object and working of co-operative societies.

295 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) whether, the object of co-operative societies under Act II of 1912 being promotion of thrift and self-help among agriculturists, artisans and persons of limited means, it is a fact that there are several co-operative credit societies which have only encouraged a spirit of extravagance instead of thrift by means of loans easily obtained;
- (b) whether considerable amount of corruption and underhand influence are resorted to in order to induce directors of co-operative societies to favour particular applicants for loans and other aids; and
- (c) whether the authorities have enquired into these aspects of the working of co-operative societies and taken steps and if so what steps against the alleged abuses?

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Housing accommodation for labourers in the city.

252 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what steps Government have taken or propose to take for housing poorer working men in the Madras City and elsewhere, and to insist on owners of factories and mills providing sanitary houses for their labourers ;

(b) whether Government have in view any legislation to carry out these purposes ; and

(c) what measures Government are taking themselves or through local authorities to establish sanitary quarters ?

A.—(a) & (c) The Madras Town Planning Act, 1920, the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, confer adequate powers on local bodies to take action for housing workmen. As regards the depressed classes, the Government acquire lands for the provision of house-sites on the recommendation of the Labour Department. This department also attends to the sanitary improvement of the places inhabited by these classes. The Government sanctioned the construction of 200 houses for housing the labourers who lost their houses owing to incendiarism at Puliyanthope in the Madras City.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

Emigration.

Emigration of labourers to Assam.

253 Q.—Mr. P. SIVA RAO : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state how many labourers migrated to Assam and other places during the last occurrence of famine in Bellary district ?

A.—The Government have no information beyond that furnished in the answer to question No. 928 at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 16th October 1924.

Forests.

Grazing grounds in the Alur and Adoni taluks of Bellary district.

254 Q.—Mr. P. SIVA RAO : Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Collector of Bellary has abolished any grazing grounds in the Alur and Adoni taluks of the Bellary district and assigned them on patta to the members of the depressed classes ; if so, in which place and to what extent ; and whether such an assignment is authorized or expedient ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the ' Sivoijama ' lands in the occupation of ryots for a long time in the same taluks have also been similarly assigned on ' pattas ' by the Collector to the depressed classes ; if so, whether the Collector's action is justifiable ;

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III

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The Secretary laid on the table—

^a (1) Proceedings of the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth meetings of the Finance Committee for 1924-19-25 held on 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 9th February 1925, respectively.

^b (2) G.O. No. 108, Development, dated 21st January 1925, recording the audit report and accounts of Fisheries—Cannery—for quarter ending 30th June 1924.

^c (3) G.O. No. 2187, Development, dated 24th December 1924, recording the audit report of the Kerala Soap Institute for the quarter ending 30th June 1924.

^d (4) List of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending December 1924.

IV

BUDGET FOR 1925-1926.

* The hon. Mr. R. A. GRAHAM :—“ Mr. President, Sir, it falls
12 noon. to my lot to introduce a budget which contrasts most unfavourably with that presented to the Council by my predecessor last year and I feel that an explanation is due of the manner in which the finances of the Presidency have so far deteriorated from the position that enabled him to announce ‘all clear’. By patient and persistent effort he had succeeded in reaching that position and was thoroughly justified, so far as could then be foreseen, in making the announcement. Financial stringency still continued and the budget was one of strict economy. There was no immediate prospect, without the return of a part of our contribution to the Central Government, of appreciable progress towards nation building, but he was in the happy position, after several years of deficit, of being able to announce that the year 1923-1924 was closing with a surplus of 11 lakhs instead of the anticipated deficit of 19½ lakhs. This result was achieved in spite of a falling off in revenue, due to a bad season in some parts of the Presidency, and of the fact that large grants had been provided in the course of the year to set the finances of

^a Printed as Appendix XI on pages 660-661 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix XII on pages 665-669 infra.

^c Printed as Appendix XIII on pages 670-679 infra.

^d Printed as Appendix XIV on pages 680-683 infra.

[Note.—An asterisk at the commencement of speech indicates revision by the Member.]

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local bodies in order. It was achieved largely by drastic retrenchments in all possible directions and by careful management which enabled Sir Charles Todhunter further to announce that, when the Budget for 1924-1925 came to be framed, the standing sanctions amounted to 65 lakhs less than the total of the expenditure budgeted for 1923-1924; and after making provision in the budget for 1924-1925 for all standing sanctions and for the repayment of the instalments due in the year on account of our borrowings, there remained, out of the revenue estimated for the current year, 27 lakhs available for new schemes.

Accounts, 1923-1924.

"When the accounts of the year 1923-1924 were finally made up the position was found to be—from a financial point of view—more favourable even than had been anticipated. The revenue, it is true, was less by 11 lakhs than the amount entered in the revised estimate; the receipts from Land Revenue, in particular, were 714 lakhs as against 747 in consequence mainly of the unfavourable season in the Ceded Districts and an organized attempt to withhold the taxes in Tanjore; and the allowance made for the shrinkage of the Excise revenue was found to have been inadequate. On the other hand credit had been given under Devolution Rule 15 for nearly 11 lakhs from Taxes on income owing to the assessed income of the year having exceeded the assessed income of 1920-1921; and the receipts from Stamps and Forests worked out better than had been anticipated. The chief cause of the betterment was however that less than the estimated amount had been spent, the total expenditure charged to revenue being Rs. 16,11,54,000 against Rs. 16,39,58,000; the savings including 3.81 on Education, 2.58 on Industries and no less than 15 lakhs on Civil Works. In the event, the surplus for the year amounted to 28½ lakhs instead of the anticipated 11 lakhs. The whole of this was allocated, in accordance with the principle determined on last year, to the repayment of outstanding debt; thereby off-setting some of the money borrowed since the Reforms to meet deficits, and by diminishing the total debt reducing the interest to be paid in the current year, and particularly the amount on which we have to pay interest at 6½ per cent.

"The total indebtedness, according to the final accounts of 1923-1924 was 1,157.97 lakhs of which 875.26 represented the pre-Reform expenditure on irrigation works and 81.36 the balance of the Provincial Loan Account taken over at the time of the introduction of the Reforms. Of the remaining 201.35, 23.34 represented capital outlay since the Reforms on productive irrigation

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works; 28.50 had been used to pay three instalments towards the balance of the Provincial Loan Account taken over from the Government of India and 119.00 for fresh advances on the same account; .33 for industrial development; and 21.70 for unproductive works, including grants for water-supply and drainage. There remained 7.98 of the amounts borrowed to cover the revenue deficits in 1921-1922 and 1922-1923.

"It will no doubt have been observed that these figures do not tally with those given last year. The difference is due in part to corrections made since the accounts were finally made up and partly to the fact that certain adjustments expected by my predecessor have not yet materialized, notably the writing back to a capital head of 15.61 lakhs given as grants in 1921-1922 to local bodies for water-supply and drainage schemes and 7.68 representing capital expenditure in connexion with commercial concerns in 1921-1922, 1922-1923 and 1923-1924. The question is still under correspondence with the Government of India.

Revised Estimate, 1924-1925.

"With the anticipation that in 1924-1925 the revenue would exceed the expenditure by 15.18 lakhs and so enable us not only to meet the equated payments due on loans already taken but also to clear off what remained of our overdraft, the year that is now drawing to a close opened with high hopes for the future, in spite of the fact that we had not secured any reduction of our contribution to the Government of India. Very early however it became necessary to utter a warning to the departments of Government that an era of expansion had not yet begun. It had to be realized that, though there was a prospect that the revenue of the year would exceed the expenditure by a small amount, there was no indication that, in the years to come, the revenue would grow in a measure to cover what are inevitable increases of expenditure. Among these may be mentioned the operation of the incremental scales which have been introduced into nearly all branches of the Government services, and have not yet reached what can be regarded as a constant figure; the added liabilities which each year brings for the repayment of money borrowed and the payment of interest; and the commitments under the Elementary Education Act. The bulk of the receipts come from Land Revenue and Excise and while the naturally slow expansion of the former is retarded by restrictions placed on settlement enhancements and the postponement of resettlements, the latter shows signs of decline as a result of experiments designed to reduce the consumption of drink. If these experiments, or any that are made hereafter really bring about a decrease of drunkenness, the result

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will be worth securing at some sacrifice of revenue, but I would like to emphasise the warning, given many times already, that a diminution of revenue, and even a decline in the official figures of consumption, cannot by any means be taken as proof that less drink is being consumed; while a fall in the excise revenue must either be made good from some other source or involve a fresh application of the axe to all expenditure.

"However, events have belied the expectations formed a year ago and the year is closing, not with a surplus but with a deficit estimated at Rs. 32,36,500. In spite of unforeseen calamities which have added greatly to our liabilities, the expenditure debited to revenue, including a provision of 9 lakhs made for carrying out the orders of the Secretary of State on the report of the Lee Commission, is likely to fall short of that provided in the budget by nearly 14 lakhs. Of this 3 lakhs is due to the limiting of the amount allocated for the repayment of debt to the amount of the equated payments actually due; apart from this, large savings have been effected under Civil Works and other heads, which have more than covered the additional expenditure for which supplementary grants have been made by the Council; and there have been some adjustments from the Revenue to the Capital head on the commercialization of Government concerns. The deficit has been caused by the receipts being less than estimated, the difference being no less than 46 lakhs, of which Land Revenue contributes over 22½ lakhs and Excise nearly 16. It may be that the estimate of receipts was somewhat optimistic. It appeared, at the time that it was made, to have a sound basis; but it became necessary to reduce Land Revenue by 2 lakhs on the announcement that the Government intended, where an enhancement of assessments took place on resettlement on a percentage basis on account of the rise in prices, to limit the enhancement to 18¾ per cent; and later on, in consequence of the floods, the introduction of the resettlement rates in the Nirarambam tract of the Trichinopoly district was postponed, and it became clear that extensive remissions and postponements of kists would materially affect the estimates. Outside the flood-affected areas conditions were very promising till the end of November; but there has been some disappointment with the closing stages of the north-east monsoon and it has not been considered safe to count upon a complete collection of the arrears outstanding. The Excise revenue depends on many uncertain factors and the falling off is due mainly to decreased consumption and smaller bids than were expected at the auctions. An appreciable sacrifice of revenue has followed on the attempts being made to prevent drink being supplied to the Badagas on the Nilgiris.

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“ The outstanding event of the year has been the occurrence of floods last July on a scale beyond any hitherto recorded. Several important bridges were carried away and others were injured ; roads were washed away or scoured, thousands of houses destroyed, crops ruined over a large area and a smaller but considerable extent buried in sand ; and enormous damage was done to irrigation works and embankments. Fortunately the loss of life was small, and the loss of cattle not very serious ; while the necessity for immediate repairs and reconstruction provided work, and after the first few days there was no danger of actual distress among the labouring classes. In Malabar, where the floods were perhaps most violent, good crops have been raised over most of the country since they subsided. In Trichinopoly and Tanjore, where most of the damage to irrigation works occurred, every effort has been made to restore them to working order without delay ; and although it has been impossible to ensure a full supply of water everywhere and the north-east monsoon has not supplied the deficiency as much as was hoped for, the area of total failure is comparatively small and the season reports indicate that elsewhere the crops are in a fair condition on the whole. The total loss to individuals must have been very great and there are stories current of persons hitherto well-to-do who have been reduced to penury. While these must be the extreme cases and few in number there must be many others which call for the deepest sympathy, and everything possible has been done to palliate the misfortunes of the sufferers. Where land has been scoured away entirely by flood water, there is no practical relief measure which can be adopted. Lands on which for any reason it is impossible to grow a crop come automatically under the remission rules and the amount of revenue remitted under these rules will be considerable. For ryots whose land has been covered with sand, besides offering loans at specially reduced rates of interest, the Government have promised assistance in the way of advice and plant, and officers of the Land Revenue, Co-operative and Public Works departments have been placed on special duty to give help to those who need it. Progress has not been very rapid in this direction because, where a large area is affected, a well-thought out scheme of removal is wanted and it is often not easy to find a place to dump the sand ; partly also, it is to be feared, owing to a lack of power of combination among the persons interested, whose individual interests no doubt sometimes clash. Steps have been taken to acquire fresh village sites where there was a fear that the existing sites were unsafe against future floods ; and where forest materials were available these have been supplied free or at cost price to enable poor persons to rebuild their houses. Immediate steps were taken to repair and restore

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embankments and irrigation works; supplementary grants amounting to over 15 lakhs have been obtained for the purpose and are included in the revised estimates, while a further 9 lakhs finds place in the estimates for 1925-1926, besides another 7 lakhs for works designed to safeguard against future floods. A lakh of rupees has been sanctioned for repairs to the Cauvery bridge and Rs. 30,000 for a causeway across the Coleroon; over Rs. 50,000 has been spent in restoring other communications in charge of the Public Works Department; and grants aggregating to nearly $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs have been made to local bodies to enable them to carry out the more urgently necessary repairs to their communications. Within a few days of the occurrence of the floods a sum of Rs. 40,000, the expenditure of which His Excellency authorized by the exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 72-D (2) (b) of the Government of India Act, was placed at the disposal of the Collectors of Malabar, Trichinopoly and Tanjore for the relief of immediate distress; but the relief of individuals, apart from such concessions as can be given by the Government, is a matter for private effort and was taken up by unofficial committees and bodies. Owing to the multiplicity of these organizations there was some overlapping and dissipation of effort, but the thanks of the public are due for much arduous and disinterested work as also for the generous response received from outside the Presidency and even from outside India to the appeal for help. The Central Relief Committee, of which Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Ayyar is Chairman, is still engaged in administering the funds collected and its activities have covered a wide field. It will no doubt give a good account of what it has done and how it has applied its resources.

"In the budget of the current year there was a provision of Rs. 6,95,700, under the head 47-D. Miscellaneous for a reserve at the disposal of Government. This was intended to provide for definite liabilities the amount of which in detail could not be fixed at the time, especially for the repair of damages caused by floods and cyclones in 1923 and for new schemes in connection with the University and Elementary Education. All but some Rs. 7,000 has now been reappropriated under supplementary grants, Rs. 2,81,830 having been devoted to the repair of flood damages in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Tinnevely; Rs. 1,60,000 to the expansion of elementary education; Rs. 1,24,186 to grants to local bodies in the Vizagapatam and Godavari Agencies; Rs. 30,000 to the Coleroon causeway; Rs. 35,000 to make good the deficient budget provision for travelling allowances for members of the Legislative Council; and the rest in smaller sums to other purposes. The balance of Rs. 7,324 is the subject of a supplementary demand still to be made.

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" Various supplementary demands were put before the Council during the year. Some of these were justified by their intrinsic importance and urgency and others by the fact that they were intended to carry out a policy urged on us by the Council. Among the most important were the demand for Rs. 1,60,000, of which mention has just been made, for grants to local boards which were levying the education cess, to enable them to open schools in villages containing 1,000 inhabitants; that for Rs. 50,564 for the extension of medical relief in rural areas; and that for Rs. 41,100 for expenses connected with the taking over of the Hosur Remount Depot as a cattle-breeding station. All these commit us to larger expenditure in the future, but have been agreed to as being instalments to meet pressing needs or to further necessary developments. There have been savings in all the three departments concerned and the claims of these schemes were hard to resist, even in a year of deficit.

12-15 p.m. " The final result is, as stated above, that we expect to close the year with a deficit of Rs. 32,36,500 which must be covered by further borrowing from the Government of India. In addition we shall have borrowed nearly 114 lakhs, including 9.50 for the payment of the year's instalment towards the old Provincial Loan Account, about 71½ for fresh loans advanced during the year and 32½ for capital works of various kinds, so that our total indebtedness at the end of the year will have risen from Rs. 11,57,96,576 to Rs. 12,82,60,131. There is a possibility of some small reduction in the revenue deficit by an assignment from the Government of India under the head Stamps and of a larger reduction if it is decided that certain expenditure, including that on reconstruction after the floods, shall be debited to a capital head; but the latter will not affect the total of our debt. So far as this represents money invested in productive or commercial enterprises or used for loans which will be repaid, it need cause no concern; and the amount representing unproductive capital expenditure is not excessive. The benefit of the surplus of 1923-1924 has, however, been entirely lost and we shall end the year with a debt of 40 lakhs incurred to cover revenue deficits. It is possible that the final accounts will again show that the actual expenditure has been less than the figures entered in the revised estimates; it is also possible on the other hand that the collections of revenue may be less; but care has been taken to reduce the margin of error within the smallest possible limits. I may mention that this year for the first time the Finance Department of Government and not the Accountant-General is responsible for the revised estimates and it has taken a great deal of trouble to ascertain what is likely to be the actual expenditure in every department. A further advance in the direction of accuracy

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as well as of economy is hoped for from a system which it is proposed to introduce from the 1st April, under which every officer entrusted with the spending of money will be required to keep a watch, and report, on his own expenditure and that of his subordinates.

Budget Estimate, 1925-1926.

"The estimates of the revenue for 1925-1926 have been framed on a comparatively conservative basis in view of the disappointment of our hopes in the current year. It remains yet to be seen whether the actual collections of this year under Land Revenue will amount to as much as Rs. 7,39,34,000; but assuming that this estimate is correct, an increase of $11\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs next year is a reasonable and not extravagant anticipation, on the assumption that the season is normal. The estimated revenue from Excise is Rs. 499.23 lakhs but this does not mean that we really expect to get Rs. 1,39,800 more than in the current year. We have actually estimated for a further decline of about 12 lakhs, but owing to a change, under instructions from the Government of India, in the manner of accounting for opium, we now include in the receipts the whole of the price charged to licensees and include in our expenditure the price paid to the Government of India for opium supplied, instead of, as formerly, including only the difference in our receipts. The difference in the figures against XIII. Irrigation, Navigation, etc., is due to the hope that less expenditure will be needed on flood repairs; the increase under Interest is due to the larger amount of loans outstanding; while the decrease under Industries is only nominal due to the commercialization of the Cinchona department. The total result is an anticipated revenue of Rs. 16,51,79,100 or Rs. 20,72,000 more than the revised estimate for the current year.

"When the time came for putting the budget together, it was found that this was not enough to cover even our standing commitments. As has been explained, our liabilities rise automatically by the operation of the incremental scales; there is a progressive increase in the amount to be allotted to payment of principal and interest as our indebtedness increases; and every year the places of men who pass off the pension list are taken by men whose average emoluments at the time of retirement are considerably higher, and this swells the cost of pensions. There is a new debit for the cost of opium; and under a ruling of the Government of India it is no longer permissible to borrow money for grants to local bodies for water-supply and drainage schemes. We are committed by promises made in the past to grants of over 18 lakhs in the coming year and these are shown as part of the expenditure under Public Health. Properly speaking therefore there was no money available

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for new schemes. As usual, many of these were pressed by the departments, and of the urgency of many of them there can be no doubt. The Finance Committee placed one in Class I as a work necessary to prevent a breakdown of the administration—the construction of a new main gate at the Central Jail at Coimbatore. Eighty-nine schemes were placed in Class II as works of immediate urgency to be met from current revenues. These involved an expenditure in 1925-1926 of Rs. 20,44,150—Rs. 3,12,164 recurring and Rs. 17,31,986 non-recurring—and an ultimate liability of Rs. 44,86,213. In addition they placed in Class II, to be met from loans, thirteen schemes involving an immediate expenditure of nearly 7 lakhs and an ultimate expenditure of 25 lakhs. In Class III—schemes recommended for sanction when funds become available—to be met from current revenues, they placed 122 schemes involving Rs. 4,85,481 recurring and Rs. 16,10,235 non-recurring expenditure in 1925-1926 and eventually Rs. 10,32,219 recurring and Rs. 36,98,521 non-recurring expenditure or Rs. 47,30,740 in all; and from loans four schemes involving expenditure of Rs. 5,42,280 in 1925-1926 and Rs. 24,03,458 in all. Nine schemes involving an immediate expenditure of Rs. 93,420 and an ultimate expenditure of Rs. 3,61,924 were put in Class IV, not recommended. These recommendations were considered by the collective Government and as a result of their deliberations provision has been made in the budget for practically all the schemes placed by the Finance Committee in Classes I and II and also for a considerable number of those placed in Class III, the total cost to be debited to revenue in 1925-1926 being nearly 33 lakhs and that to loans 6½ lakhs.

“On the *Reserved* side, *Jails* receive 2.98 lakhs, of which 1 lakh is for the construction of buildings for a Tuberculosis jail at Bellary; 1.45 is for giving effect to the recommendations of the Jail Industries Committee, including 1 lakh for improvements to the spinning plant at Coimbatore.

“*Irrigation* receives 2.71 lakhs in addition to what had already been provided as obligatory expenditure. The main items are: 1 lakh for improvements to the Basavannah channel; .50 for improvements to the Allur swamp drain and .40 for improvements to the Viranam tank. The details of the other works will be found in the Budget Memorandum.

“*Miscellaneous departments* receive 2.24 lakhs, of which 1.93 is for the Labour department for expansion of its activities, including 1 lakh for wells and pathways.

“Under *Stationery and Printing* a sum of 1.66 lakhs is provided, of which 1.37 is for the replacement of old machines in the

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Government Press, Madras; .18 for extensions to the Mint Street buildings; .11 for binding charges in connexion with the preparation of a register of holdings for registration purposes.

" *General Administration* receives 1.41 lakhs, of which .95 is for the construction of additional blocks in the Madras Record office; 20 for buildings for the Taluk office, Ramnad; .11 for an officer on special duty in connexion with the creation of an Andhra University.

" *Forest* secures 1.40 lakhs, of which .75 is for extensions of the Mount Stuart ghat road; .54 for housing the staff in the Mount Stuart forests; and .11 for the formation of a Working Plan circle.

" *The Agency tracts* receive an allotment of .69 lakh, of which .50 is for grants to local bodies for Education, Medical relief, and roads and bridges; .10 for widening the Itikavalasa-Jeypore road and .07 for the opening of two dispensaries.

" *Police* receives .45 lakh for building police stations and quarters for subordinate officials.

" *Administration of Justice* receives .44 lakh, of which .19 is for the bifurcation of the Kistna district and .25 towards the construction of a separate building for the Court of Small Causes, Madras.

" *The Land Revenue Department* secures .38 lakh for the appointment of 12 special tahsildars for district maintenance.

" *Education* gets .35 lakh of which .25 lakh is for building and equipment grants for European schools; .04 is for the reorganization of industrial classes in the Reformatory and Senior Certified School, Chingleput; and .04 is for the certification of two private schools for girls under the Children Act.

" Under *Medical* a provision of .10 lakh is made for the opening of two dispensaries in the Laccadives and Amindivi islands.

" *Stamps* secure an allotment of .05 for the purchase of machines for the Madras Stamp Office.

" The total allotment for *Reserved* departments amounts to 14.85 lakhs.

" For the *Transferred* departments, the total allotment is 24.66 lakhs, of which the largest share, viz., 11.63, goes to *Education*. The principal items are 2.97 for the expansion of elementary education by subsidising local bodies with a view to enable them to open additional schools in villages with a population of 500 and over; 2.00 for equipment grants and 1.80 for building and hostel grants to private institutions; 1.50 for subsidies to local bodies for secondary school buildings; 1.15 for manual education classes; 1.00 towards the construction of a science block in Queen Mary's College for

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Women, Madras ; .15 for subsidies to local bodies for equipment of secondary schools ; .15 for the improvement of net cost schools under the management of local bodies ; .15 for the construction of a hostel for the Mrs. A.V.N. College, Vizagapatam ; .13 for the medical inspection of pupils ; .11 for the introduction of compulsory elementary education for Mappilla boys in certain selected areas in Malabar ; .10 for a grant to the Boy Scouts Association ; .10 for the development of public libraries ; .09 for the opening of a Government School of Commerce in the Northern Circars ; and .08 for the deputation to England of two additional scholars.

“ For *Roads and Bridges* a total allotment of 4.48 lakhs has been made of which local bodies receive 3.77 lakhs, the principal items being 1.24 for the construction of the Panampuzha bridge, 1.00 for the restoration of flood damages in Malabar, .65 for a bridge across the Svarnamukhi at Kalahasti, .50 for repair of damages to trunk roads in the Nilgiris, .48 for improvements to the Tellicherry-Coorg road and .23 for widening the Paralai-Castlecroft road.

“ *Medical* receives 2.76 lakhs, of which one lakh is for the Medical school and hospital buildings at Guntūr, .39 for the acquisition of two Mission buildings for the Headquarter Hospital, Calicut, .30 for grants to local bodies for the construction of hospital buildings, .25 for building grants to private hospitals, .15 for a morgue and freezing chamber at the Rayapuram Hospital, .12 for increasing the maintenance grant to the Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Madanapalle ; .12 for additional staff and equipment for the infectious diseases ward in the Headquarter Hospital, Vizagapatam ; .12 for the training of medical officers and subordinates in biochemistry, X-Ray treatment and dental surgery ; and .10 for the improvement in the scale of bedding for patients in the Mental Hospital, Madras.

“ *Agriculture, Veterinary and Co-operation* receive 2.18 lakhs of which 1.53 is for the Agricultural department. The principal items are : .99 for the establishment of a paddy-breeding station in the Kistna delta ; .29 for housing the subordinates of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore ; .10 for increasing the cadre of upper subordinates and temporary demonstration maistries ; .07 for housing the staff at the Potato farm, Nanjanad, and .04 for the investigation of betel-vine disease. The Veterinary department secures .56 lakh of which .25 is for buildings for the Veterinary dispensaries at Adoni and Tiruppur ; .22 for additional buildings at the Madras Veterinary College ; .05 for three new Veterinary dispensaries and .03 for additions to the touring staff. The Co-operative department receives .09 lakh of which .08 is for

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additional Inspectors for the Labour department and for work in the Kallar area in the Tanjore district and .01 for a subsidy to the Provincial Co-operative Union, Madras.

" *Industries* secure 1.02 lakhs. The main items are: .42 for the purchase of pumping engines; .25 for building grants and .15 for equipment grants to private industrial schools; .09 for equipment for the new Research Laboratory at the Leather Trades Institute; .06 for the purchase of raw materials in connexion with the opening of classes in the Leather Trades Institute to give practical training to tanners; and .04 for additional works in the Kerala Soap Institute.

" Under *Miscellaneous* a sum of .63 lakh has been provided for compassionate grants and temporary advances to district and local boards.

" *Registration* receives .49 lakh, of which .30 is for buildings; .10 for new sub-registry offices and .09 for the bifurcation of the Kistna district.

" *Public Health* secures .43 lakh, of which .21 is for improvements to the supply of electricity in the King Institute; .09 for the appointment of ten additional municipal health officers; .05 for a grant to the Madras Health Council; .05 for an experimental sewage disposal plant at the Engineering College, Guindy; .02 for the training of four lady health visitors for municipalities at the school for health workers, Madras.

" *The Public Works Department* receives .36 including .15 each for an office and quarters for the Subdivisional officer at Pollachi and quarters for the Executive Engineer, Vellore, and .06 for a Subdivisional and Overseer's office at Narasapur.

" *The Excise Department* receives .30 for the construction of quarters for the Assistant Commissioner, Vellore, and the Inspector of the Sankaridrug circle.

" Under *Stationery*, an allotment of .19 is made, of which .15 is for paper required in connexion with the preparation of a register of holdings for registration purposes and .04 for the purchase of typewriters for the proposed School of Commerce in the Northern Circars.

" *The Fisheries Department* secures .08, of which .06 is for extensions to the Fish Farm at Praema in the Kurnool district and .02 for the reorganization of the staff employed in fish-curing yards.

" Under *General Administration* an allotment of .07 is made for the appointment of a Personal Assistant and of additional staff for the Registrar-General of Panchayats.

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" *Scientific departments* secure .06, including .04 for the preservation of bronze images and .01 for the preparation of a catalogue of coins and seals in the Government Museum.

" The loans budget has been drawn up on the lines adopted last year and shows that we have asked the Government of India to permit us to borrow $198\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in 1925-1926. The equated payment due during the year on account of debt already incurred will amount to 19.94 lakhs, in addition to 9.50 lakhs to be paid for the old Provincial Loan Account; and our total debt at the end of the year is expected to amount to Rs. 1,451.90 lakhs.

" Of the $198\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs to be borrowed 25 lakhs are for irrigation works, including 4.71 for the Metur project, and 1.96 is for the financing of commercial concerns. For the Provincial Loan Account our net borrowings will be 53.63 lakhs, this figure being arrived at by deducting recoveries amounting to 30.06 lakhs from advances amounting to 83.69 lakhs. The budget makes provision for loans of 6 lakhs to the Madras Corporation for water-supply and drainage works; of 6 lakhs to the Tuticorin Port Trust; of 20 lakhs to the Port Trust to be constituted at Cochin in furtherance of the development of that port; of 13.81 lakhs to mufassal district boards and municipalities; of four lakhs under the State Aid to Industries Act; of 12.88 lakhs for miscellaneous loans and advances including two lakhs to enable a beginning to be made with Land Mortgage banks; and of 21 lakhs under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists Loans Act. For unproductive works we are borrowing 20.62 lakhs including 5 lakhs for the new bridge to be constructed over the Coleroon, the total cost of which is estimated at 13.79 lakhs; and the remaining 88.03 lakhs are required to cover the revenue deficit. There is little in the figures that needs explanation, but it may be noticed that on page 385 of the Civil Budget Estimates where the figures of loans under the Agriculturists Loans Act are given, credit is taken for a recovery of 7.04 lakhs out of the loans granted to sufferers from the Mappilla rebellion. The question of these loans is one of the few matters arising out of the Mappilla rebellion remaining to be settled. The total amount advanced was Rs. 8,97,401 and no part of this has so far been recovered and no interest has been collected on it. A pledge was given that in view of the fact that the Mappilla Outrages Act was not being applied, compensation to sufferers would be provided out of the fines levied in the ordinary way. Prosecutions and the levy of fines have ceased since last October, the total amount collected being over nine lakhs, and Government felt that it was time to bring the episode to a close. The loans included 4.91 lakhs advanced to private individuals and 4.07 lakhs lent to rubber

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companies which sustained extensive loss and destruction of property and needed help to enable them to carry on. The loans granted were not, however, in proportion to the damage sustained and after careful examination the Government consider that the most equitable course will be to wipe out all loans granted to private individuals and 2.13 lakhs of the loans granted to the rubber companies and to pay in addition Rs. 41,260 as compensation to one of them. The debit on this account appears under the head '47. Miscellaneous' and is included partly under the minor head 'Irrecoverable temporary loans written off' and partly under the minor head 'Miscellaneous and Unforeseen charges'.

"From the point of view of a Finance Member there is little satisfaction to be derived from a budget which closes with a deficit of 88 lakhs. The Council on the other hand may complain in spite of the figures I have just given that too little has still been provided for nation-building, and it must be admitted that there is much leeway to be made up. The hon. Minister for Local Self-Government would like to press on with schemes of rural water-supply and for the extension of medical aid. The Hon'ble Minister for Education feels that he has only made the first few steps towards universal education and wants to get on with the Andhra University, while the hon. Minister for Development has many proposals for the improvement of agriculture and the encouragement of industries. The Reserved departments are more modest (hear, hear), but they also have urgent needs, especially in the matter of buildings. The long deferred building of the new Government Press cannot be put off much longer; houses are needed in many places for officers of various grades; there are large arrears to be made up in the provision of quarters for the subordinate police; many courts and offices are out of date and inadequate and a complete set of buildings is needed for the new Godavari West district (hear, hear). There must be some limit to our spending however and with our present resources there is no hope of further advance for some years to come. In fact even to finance the projects already embarked on there must be either additional taxation which is unpopular or retrenchment which, besides being unpopular (when it actually comes to be carried into effect), has already gone so far that if ingenuity could find further scope it would be at the expense of efficiency. The only justification for the budget lies in the hope of a diminution of our contribution to the Government of India—a hope that has been disappointed every year so far but has been revived again by the speeches made in the Legislative Assembly last September and the common anticipation that the Government of India would have a surplus in the coming year.

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" In many quarters the idea still persists that a province has only to make its position appear bad enough to induce the Government of India to come to its help. It dates back from the old days of complete dependence on the Government of India ; and there may have been some apparently good foundation for it in those days ; but there is no room for it under modern conditions when the finances of the provinces are being separated more and more completely from those of the Central Government and our aim is to achieve fiscal autonomy. It is in pursuance of this idea that suggestions have been made during the year that the Government of India should be asked to remit a part of our contribution because of the expenditure thrown upon us by the floods. Any such request was bound to be refused and to lead only to disappointment. We cannot, because we fail to make our income cover our expenses, appeal to the Government of India for doles or charity and an appeal of the kind would have been not only futile but undignified. It is true that we have had the comparatively recent example of a sister province, in which the provincial taxation is much lighter than our own, securing a modification of the Devolution Rules in order to relieve it for three years of a much lighter burden than ours ; and now that the three years are over, the same province is asking for a further exemption and seems likely to get it. The special treatment accorded in that case however was commonly attributed to reasons of other than a financial nature, which happily do not operate here, and though we may object to preferential treatment, we ourselves do not ask for a remission of our contribution as charity, but as a right to which we are entitled as soon as the finances of the Government of India permit. A budget showing a large deficit is not an argument in favour of a remission but may be justified, in a year when it is reasonably certain that the Government of India will have a surplus, by reliance on the rules and on the pledges of the Government of India that the contributions shall be remitted or reduced at the earliest possible date. While this is so, the fact that we have a deficit makes it urgently important that we should all combine and use every effort to ensure that any surplus which the Government of India have shall be applied to relieve our necessities before any other claims are considered.

" Well, the anticipation of a surplus has been fulfilled and in the Legislative Assembly on Saturday the hon. the Finance Member announced the amount expected and the proposals of the Government of India with regard to it. They expect to be able to dispose of a surplus of $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores and propose to devote it to a remission of the provincial contributions ; and under the Devolution

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Rules Madras is entitled to a remission of 126 lakhs. This is a substantial sum and we may combine thankfulness with our congratulations to the Government of India and the controllers of their finances on their being in a position to give the provinces this measure of justice. It is not more than we need to relieve us of the millstone of debt which we have incurred in the current year and should, without it, have had to incur in the coming year to cover deficits, but by removing this dead-weight once for all and reducing our charges for interest and the repayment of capital it should enable us to start fairly on the path of progress. If it does not by itself permit us to launch out immediately into further expenditure in the coming year, it will at least provide means for carrying on in future years the schemes already initiated for which we should otherwise have had great difficulty in providing funds in 1926-1927 and open the way for further expansion then.

12-45 p.m. " It must not be supposed however that there remains nothing to be done but to sit still and be thankful for a windfall. We have not yet got the remission; we have only proposals of the Government of India in which they contemplate inviting the concurrence of the Assembly, and until all the processes necessary have been completed our figures cannot be altered and we remain with a deficit budget. The Finance Bill has to be passed and then a resolution on the subject of the remission of the contributions will be put before the Assembly, and it would be very imprudent to assume that our difficulties are already at an end. I cannot think that on this occasion members from provinces which, like ours, are vitally interested in the remission of the contributions, will be led away by specious arguments or political side-winds to do anything that will bring into hazard our prospects of obtaining the full measure of relief to which we are entitled; but it is still to be feared that pressure will be brought to bear on them from various quarters, and they have a right to know from us that we are solidly and earnestly behind them in all efforts they make to safeguard the interests of the Presidency. We have had ample warning that there are powerful interests at work to raid the surplus or divert it to other uses. They are able to exercise great influence in the Assembly; they are supported to some extent by sentiment; they are well organized and have the services of skilful propagandists in the press and on the platform; but put baldly, the choice now is between the needs of our people and the profits of the mill-owners, and so long as the issue is kept clear I cannot imagine that there will be any hesitation as to which is to be preferred. Opinions may differ as to whether the cotton excise is a good or a bad means of raising revenue; but the one thing certain is that its removal would

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have no effect in cheapening the clothing of the poor or reducing for them the cost of living; whereas an improvement of our provincial resources is imperatively needed if we are to make any progress in the spread of knowledge and the amenities of civilization among our own people.

"I cannot forecast what will be the trend taken by the debates in this House later on in the week; but I hope it will be kept in mind how obviously it is to our advantage that the Finance Bill of the Government of India should go through without material alteration and that their resolution on the subject of the contributions should be passed; and whatever criticisms may be levelled against the budget, whatever differences of opinion there may be on other points of policy, I trust that, both in the Council and outside, there will be such a strong and unanimous expression of opinion on this matter as to show our representatives at Delhi that there is no lukewarmness or weakness here. The responsibility will lie with them, and they are not likely to treat it lightly; and they will be heartened by an assurance that we shall accord full recognition to the steadfastness with which they will have to reinforce their patriotism if they are to stave off all attempts, direct or indirect, to diminish or retard the rectification of the injustice from which we have so long suffered. (Applause.)

NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

V

MOTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

The discussion of the following motion of Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar, adjourned on 7th February 1925, was resumed:—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that at least 40 per cent of posts in both the "Lower" and "Upper" grades of the services under Government be reserved to the non-Brahman Hindus, 10 per cent to the depressed classes, 15 per cent to the Muhammadans, 10 per cent to the Indian Christians, 10 per cent to the Brahmans, the rest for the representation of other communities, and for recruitment by competitive examinations.'

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, I beg to move the amendment of which I have given notice, to the motion made by my hon. Friend Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar. My amendment stands as follows:

'For all the words occurring after the word "Government" in line 1, substitute the following:—

"that a committee of this House be appointed to inquire and report as to the working of the policy laid down by the Government in G.Os. Nos 658, dated 15th August 1922 and 76, dated 6th February 1924, and to suggest means to effectively provide for giving preference to competent candidates from communities which have not their due share of appointments in public service until the existing inequalities are removed"

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" Sir, the resolution which has been moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar, refers to a matter which unfortunately is agitating this portion of the country for nearly the last forty or fifty years. It is very unfortunate, Sir, because it stands in the way of mutual understanding and retards the movement towards the goal which every one of us wants to attain as early as possible. On account of these differences there is want of confidence and naturally each side or each community does not trust the other. The community that is bottom—most and that naturally feels most at the present moment is the community of the depressed classes. That community, as we have been seeing, has no confidence either in the Brahmans or in the non-Brahman Hindus of the higher classes. They feel that they have suffered too long already and any adjustment in which they are not assured a fair treatment and given their proper share of influence is really to end ultimately in depressing them further. It is this feeling which makes them look askance at other communities whenever they make proposals for furthering self-government or for improving the administration by Indianisation of the services and other proposals. It is indeed an unfortunate state of things. And I do not believe that it will be fair to lay the blame wholly at the door of the Brahman or the non-Brahman Hindu or the depressed classes themselves. Each has got his own share of the blame to bear. When people belonging to other countries and speaking other languages came here to rule over us, it is but quite natural that the literary class who could adapt themselves to the changed conditions more easily took advantage of the position and got the best in the ranks of Government service both administrative and judicial. I say it is but natural; and once they have got a footing, it is but natural again that they should try to take further advantage of that position. Any community will do it. Any community which has been placed in a similar position will certainly try to better its position and prospects. That is exactly what has taken place in our country. Well, Sir, the other communities which were not so adaptable naturally suffered and the result has been those who had the vantage of first entry have been speeded up but those who first suffered lagged behind more and more.

" This question of appointments no doubt looks as a very mean and low sort of thing to talk about. It is said, Sir, that it is a question of jobocracy. I am very sorry that a prominent member on the other side of the House who holds in several respects on this question opinions not very different to my own has given expression in one of his public speeches to a view that is likely to be objected to on all sides of the House. He exclaimed, Sir, that it is a sort of jobocracy—no doubt, he does not want to call it a jobocracy for the individual but it is for the community. That is how he put it in his speech. I do not for a moment countenance that view of the question. If it is only a matter of jobocracy, if it is only a matter of getting a few more jobs for the community, that is certainly a thing which should not be supported. Sir, the fundamental idea of jobocracy is the preference of the individual on account of the relationship that exists between the giver and the taker of the office. The fundamental principle underlying that word jobocracy is the individual relationship that exists between the giver and the taker. If that is going to be the idea that ought to actuate anybody in power or influence I should certainly say that it should not be supported by any section of the House. But that is not the real idea at all. I urge, Sir, that this readjustment, the rectification of this communal difference

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should proceed on the basis of right and justice. We are asking for self-government; we are asking for more Indianisation. What is the meaning of these demands? The meaning is that there ought to be every opportunity for the people who are governed to settle the ways in which they should be governed. If only certain communities on account of historical antecedents are in a position of vantage and if other communities are not able to change or influence the policy of the administration to the same extent to which certain communities can do, I beg to submit that that will not be self-government. It will probably be the introduction of a class rule to which the hon. Member, Mr. Veerian, as representing the depressed classes, has been objecting and rightly too in this Council. It is a matter of right for every body who is governed to take his own share not only in sending to this Council a representative but also in the actual administration of the country. And it is on account of that, Sir, that I deem it a matter of right that there should be a proper distribution of the administrative offices among the communities.

"In a poor country like India the question does not even stop there. In other countries probably there are several walks of life open to people and probably Government service does not command the same position and influence as, for instance, being a merchant prince or anybody else. Unfortunately for us here the thing is far different. Here an officer is socially a predominant being. If you go to a village, the village gods are the Sub-Inspector of Police or the Tahsildar. They are persons before whom even the biggest man in the village is nothing. The biggest man cannot afford to quarrel with these little gods that sway the life of the small locality. The same is the position even in big places like Madras. The position of a Member of Government is in no way less than that of probably the President of the Chamber of Commerce. So, Sir, socially speaking, office in India gives a sort of status which by itself is worth having by communities which are backward. If all these offices are going to be concentrated in one or two communities, the result will be that the other communities will suffer socially. And in a poor country like India the economic consideration is not one that can be left out of account altogether. Government is an employer of a large army of persons. Government service absorbs a very large number of what we may call employees from the middle classes. The question is if all these appointments are going to be used for the purpose of finding employment for all persons equally or if they are going to be a preserve for one or two classes. That is the difficulty, Sir, which has got to be met.

"So, I beg to submit, Sir, that from all these points of view, both political and economic, it is absolutely necessary—and I think
 1 p.m. it ought to be possible—that all communities should have their proper share in the public services of the country. Otherwise, the result will only be what we have already experienced so long, namely, that the non-Brahman communities will be far behind the other community, the Brahman community. And also, Sir, politics as understood in India has been mainly the concern of persons holding offices and the members of their communities who are swaying the opinion of the country. Well, Sir, all over India we find these literary classes coming forward and taking part in the national movement for the purpose of getting power into the hands of the people themselves. It has been repeatedly said that Madras is the one province in which we have got the communal problem. It has been said that

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Madras is conservative. It has been said that Madras is backward. It has been said that Madras is not so national as other provinces. Well, Sir, what is the reason? The reason to my mind is very plain indeed, namely, that in Madras there is this cleavage, that is, those who know politics, those who dabble in politics are not the masses, are not the large body of the people, but only a few classes at the top. And there is the natural result that those others look askance at these people who lead, and they are not quite prepared to share their views fully with the result that we have not got the same sort of national movement with the same sort of following as in other parts of the country. Well, if that state of things is to disappear and if all of us could feel together and there could be a common movement in which everybody would take part, then also I beg to submit that it is absolutely necessary that there should be no sort of reservation, as it has practically amounted to, of all these Government appointments and of the political life to one or two communities. For all these reasons, Sir, it is that I for one thought fit to support the movement that has been started seven or eight years back for giving expression to this feeling which was existing no doubt for the last thirty or forty years though not expressed to the same extent to which it has been in this Council, and for some years before this Council came into existence, in the press and on the platform of this country. Well, Sir, since then this question has been considered in various phases, and from the very nature of it it is not easy to find a solution for this problem. The problem is no doubt well understood, and the equity of it, the justice of it, has no doubt been admitted by most of the gentlemen who would be affected by any changes in the policy that may be followed in pursuance thereof. I ought to say that in justice to those gentlemen. But at the same time, Sir, it is not so easy to find a solution for this problem. There are two matters to be considered in this connexion: one is, what are we to do with the people who are already in office? It is very easy to say that we ought to have our proper proportion of appointments for each community in every department. That is certainly what we want, but then, how are we going to achieve it? At the present moment each department has got a number of offices and there are officers filling those appointments. Are you going to say the moment we come to an understanding that all these people should clear out? That I do not think is the position of anybody here. At the same time, are we to wait for ever? For instance, it is said that everybody that enters the service enters it with the expectation of coming to the top of that service. For instance, it has been argued, I know, in certain circles that every Assistant Collector will be entitled so long as he is in service to see that all the executive posts that are available during the time he enters the service should be continued so long as he is in service. Similarly it may be said that anybody who enters the Revenue Department on Rs. 35 a month may say that he ought to be able to reach the Collector's post. So from the post on Rs. 30 up to the post of Collector, every office should be open to him and nobody should be recruited either directly or indirectly in the interval so as to take away his chance. A claim like that can be made with the inevitable result that for the next 30 or 40 years nothing can possibly be done to rectify the inequalities that have sprung up. Well, these are the two considerations. We have to find out some means of making the policy we want really effective, but at the same time we should not do any very gross injustice to the people already in service. That is the problem that has to be solved by us and the Government at the instance of this Council has passed two orders with reference to this matter. They accepted the principle that has

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been enunciated in reference to this matter in the Council and they passed the two orders which are mentioned in the amendment of which I have given notice. Well, with what result? The complaint with regard to this matter has not been met even to the least extent. Each officer who has got to administer this Government Order has taken it to mean whatever he likes. He did not think that he was bound to act in any particular way, with the result that I am told that in certain districts there is a complaint on the part of the officers already holding appointments about the way in which they have been treated, while in other districts, there is the other complaint, the counter-complaint that the Government Orders have not been observed, and the position is, if anything, worse than before, because some officers are understood to have said that non-Brahmans are asking for appointments but that they are not competent to hold them. In addition to their not being given the appointments, this new excuse of incompetency also is being thrown at their head for the purpose of keeping them down as before. That has been the position. So far as the working of these two Government Orders is concerned, there seem to be complaints from both sides and they have not given satisfaction to anybody. That is the position in which we stand to-day.

"Then with reference to the Staff Selection Board, there again, Sir, there was the same difficulty. There were several questions put with reference to it in this Council and the answers that were given were not always found satisfactory. It has been said that the hands of the Staff Selection Board could not be bound in any way, and it was also said that the communal Government Orders were communicated to them (Staff Selection Board) and I suppose the natural inference is that if the Staff Selection Board chooses not to pay heed to the communal Government Orders the Government can do nothing in the matter. That seems to be the inference that has to be drawn from that circumstance. Anyway we find, Sir, that we are nowhere nearer the solution of this difficult and urgent problem of this province than we were some two or three years back. It is absolutely necessary, if there is to be any sort of quiet or peace in this province and if there is to be any sort of confidence among the several communities, that some sort of understanding ought to be come to with reference to this matter. A rough and ready system as proposed by my hon. Friend Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar does not seem to be a possible method. To say that 40 per cent should go to one community, 30 per cent to another and so on is a principle, Sir, which cannot be worked at all. If you say 40 per cent, I may ask '40 per cent of what?' Is it 40 per cent of the vacancies that are going to be created, or 40 per cent of the appointments already there? If you are going to say 40 per cent, on what basis are you going to calculate? Are you going to take the whole service, or service in each district, or each department, or particular offices, or are you going to take the whole Government service as one? These are difficulties which are bound to face us when once we get into the practical arena to solve this problem. It seems to me, Sir, that it is absolutely necessary that the matter ought to be re-examined with a view to attaining some final result, but not simply for shelving the matter for the moment since the question is raised, or on some other day simply finding a *via media* for the present just to tide over the resolutions that come up before the Council and then leave matters in their old state. That does not seem to me to be a satisfactory way of dealing with this

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question, because it is standing in the way of the political progress of the province. It is a matter in which not only the non-Brahmans as such or the Brahmans as such are interested, but it is a matter which concerns the political life of the province as a whole, and unless we solve this, I do not think there is any chance of our all working together and proceeding together towards that goal of self-government which we have all at heart. So, it is in that view that I have taken courage to move the amendment of which I have given notice, which is really of a wider nature than the resolution itself, that is, to have the whole policy that has been suggested, rather than that has been accepted by the Government in the two Government Orders, enquired into and then to come to a conclusion as regards the steps that should be taken to give effect to that policy in regard to this matter. Well, Sir, I may also say that this is not a matter in which there need be any difference of opinion. So far as my friends on the other side are concerned, this is a matter which appertains to a branch in which there is not much difference between them and myself. As regards my friends on this side, no doubt I know there are some members who do not see eye to eye with me in the matter, but at the same time, Sir, they have agreed to abide by the arrangement we insisted on and in the manifesto we have issued the very words found in my amendment have been used. This is the wording of the manifesto :

'The party stands for equal opportunities for all the communities in the Presidency and where in the distribution of public patronage gross inequalities have sprung up, preference shall be given to competent candidates from those communities which are affected until the inequalities are removed.'

I have used this very wording in the amendment of which I have given notice. And I find, Sir, most of the Brahman Members of this Council—I say *most* because there is the exception of one who is not a member of our party (Hear, hear)—have subscribed to this manifesto."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—"Let not my hon. Friend think that because a member does not belong . . ."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"Is it a point of order, Sir?"

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—"Yes. He has no reason to say that because a member is not one of his party his opinion is not entitled to respect." (Laughter.)

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"I am very sorry indeed, Sir, for what my hon. Friend has said, and it is very unfortunate that in this Council his speeches should give rise to an opinion of this sort. I never said that as he is not a member of our party his opinion is not entitled to weight. Certainly not. What I said was that most of the Brahman members of this Council agreed to the manifesto, and I used the word 'most' because there was an exception and I wanted to make provision for his being outside the party. He is entitled to have his own views, but I only said that the opinion of the majority of Brahman members of this Council was that the manifesto should be accepted. That is what I say and I do not go beyond that.

"Well, Sir, it is really unfortunate that, after the trouble we have had with reference to this matter in this Presidency for the last five or six years, when we were going to come to some sort of understanding in the matter—at any rate that was the opinion or expectation of

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myself and of several hon. Members on both sides of the House whom I consulted at the time I gave notice of this motion and who, I was very glad to find, expressed a general desire to come to an understanding on the matter. The hon. Member for Cuddapah should have intervened and made a speech which to my mind has rightly given provocation to several people.

"Well, Sir, he spoke of unemployment. Unemployment, Sir, is unemployment whether it refers to one community or another. If there is going to be unemployment in one community, certainly there is already unemployment in several other communities. It is an unfortunate thing that the standing complaint with several non-Brahman communities is that their boys do not study simply because they have no chance of getting any appointments in the service as Brahmans have. That is the complaint in non-Brahman families, and I am telling Brahma gentlemen here what happens in non-Brahman families. They say, 'what employment my boy is going to get? why should he study?'. So, Sir, is there any good in saying, as my hon. Friend does, that by adopting a policy of giving preference to communities which are unrepresented some Brahman gentlemen may not thereby get appointments hereafter? Is that a good sort of argument at all?

"Then my learned Friend said that there were shrotriyams and other things given to Brahmans in those days. It is rather unfortunate, and I suppose, Sir, the fault is, that shrotriyams were given in old days. Is it because one has taken shrotriyams in the past that it is his birthright to get them now also? So, I do fear, Sir, that the case has been made much worse by the speech unfortunately made by the hon. Member from Cuddapah the other day. He also threatened about anarchy, saying that if you do not give appointments to those boys of his community who pass, they will become anarchists. I do not know whether he has considered what will be the proportion of people of his community who will so turn anarchists to those of other communities if they were going to be denied appointments. The anarchists of the former class will be a very small number compared to the anarchists you will have from all other communities by the present policy. I must say that such arguments do not really advance the cause further, and I deprecate the use of such language and such arguments. Well, Sir, it is said the Brahmans have nothing else to do. This is again the argument used everywhere by people who have got some vested interest or other. Everybody says 'my capital is sunk in a certain thing, my people are employed in certain things, and we do not know anything else'. It is the right of everybody to have equal chances. Everybody ought to take a share of the things in the world as they are, and I do not see any reason why a particular venue of life should be specially earmarked for any particular community or class of people. It is against the very grain of democracy and democratic ideas which obtain at the present time. Even labourers now demand power in the west, and in most countries they have come to their own. I do not know whether in any western country the argument like the one advanced by the hon. Member for Cuddapah would not have been met with serious consequences. (Laughter.) That is the position as I find to-day. In these days of democracy, in these days of equal opportunity for all, to talk of one being used to certain things and certain things being reserved for certain classes and certain communities alone, I beg to submit, is out of date.

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I would only request my hon. Friends on both sides not to embitter feelings on either side by any speeches like the one we had. I would appeal to all to look at the question from the broader and from the more important and statesmanlike point of view, leaving smaller matters alone. With that appeal, Sir, I move my amendment."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" Sir, I have very great pleasure in seconding the amendment so ably moved by my hon. Friend from Coimbatore. The hon. the Mover of the amendment has, no doubt, in his anxiety to get justice done in a cause in which justice has been so long denied, worded his amendment very carefully so as to obtain a decision at once. But I think it is time, Sir, in view of the opposition that must naturally be expected from vested interests and also for the purpose of coming to a final and satisfactory solution of this very important question that a committee is appointed to consider this question from all points of view and make satisfactory and detailed recommendations for the adoption of all people concerned. As many hon. Members are anxious to speak on the subject, I would not take much of their time. With these few words, I heartily support this amendment moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I would call upon other hon. Members who have given notice of amendments to speak. But it will be understood that the House is now seized of this one amendment, and it will be reserved for the Chair at the end of this debate to put such of the other amendments to vote as survive the discussion."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" May I know from my hon. Friend, Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar, whether he is willing to accept the amendment moved ?"

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—" Let me wait and hear the discussion, Sir."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I do not know whether you have decided as to our programme, as to whether we sit the whole of to-day or whether we sit to-morrow also."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" We do not sit to-morrow, of course."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Then, are we to sit the whole of to-day ?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is a matter in which I am prepared to abide by the sentiments of the House. Several hon. Members have engagements in the afternoon. As we decided last time that the rest of this day should be devoted to non-official business, I shall adhere to that understanding if the House is so minded. It is a matter left entirely to the House to consider."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" If Government will accept this amendment, I think the question will be solved."

The hon. Mr. R. A. GRAHAM :—" I do not think the hon. Member is entitled to ask it at present."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Let us adjourn for lunch now and reassemble at 2-30 p.m."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

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been enunciated in reference to this matter in the Council and they passed the two orders which are mentioned in the amendment of which I have given notice. Well, with what result? The complaint with regard to this matter has not been met even to the least extent. Each officer who has got to administer this Government Order has taken it to mean whatever he likes. He did not think that he was bound to act in any particular way, with the result that I am told that in certain districts there is a complaint on the part of the officers already holding appointments about the way in which they have been treated, while in other districts, there is the other complaint, the counter-complaint that the Government Orders have not been observed, and the position is, if anything, worse than before, because some officers are understood to have said that non-Brahmans are asking for appointments but that they are not competent to hold them. In addition to their not being given the appointments, this new excuse of incompetency also is being thrown at their head for the purpose of keeping them down as before. That has been the position. So far as the working of these two Government Orders is concerned, there seem to be complaints from both sides and they have not given satisfaction to anybody. That is the position in which we stand to-day.

"Then with reference to the Staff Selection Board, there again, Sir, there was the same difficulty. There were several questions put with reference to it in this Council and the answers that were given were not always found satisfactory. It has been said that the hands of the Staff Selection Board could not be bound in any way, and it was also said that the communal Government Orders were communicated to them (Staff Selection Board) and I suppose the natural inference is that if the Staff Selection Board chooses not to pay heed to the communal Government Orders the Government can do nothing in the matter. That seems to be the inference that has to be drawn from that circumstance. Anyway we find, Sir, that we are nowhere nearer the solution of this difficult and urgent problem of this province than we were some two or three years back. It is absolutely necessary, if there is to be any sort of quiet or peace in this province and if there is to be any sort of confidence among the several communities, that some sort of understanding ought to be come to with reference to this matter. A rough and ready system as proposed by my hon. Friend Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar does not seem to be a possible method. To say that 40 per cent should go to one community, 30 per cent to another and so on is a principle, Sir, which cannot be worked at all. If you say 40 per cent, I may ask '40 per cent of what?' Is it 40 per cent of the vacancies that are going to be created, or 40 per cent of the appointments already there? If you are going to say 40 per cent, on what basis are you going to calculate? Are you going to take the whole service, or service in each district, or each department, or particular offices, or are you going to take the whole Government service as one? These are difficulties which are bound to face us when once we get into the practical arena to solve this problem. It seems to me, Sir, that it is absolutely necessary that the matter ought to be re-examined with a view to attaining some final result, but not simply for shelving the matter for the moment since the question is raised, or on some other day simply finding a *via media* for the present just to tide over the resolutions that come up before the Council and then leave matters in their old state. That does not seem to me to be a satisfactory way of dealing with this

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facilities should be afforded and this suggestion stands to reason. If Brahmans have availed themselves of the educational facilities given in this country more than any other community and on account of their high educational progress have been largely recruited into the services by the authorities, it is not their fault. The fact was that they got into the departments because they deserved to get into them. Similarly, if Indian Christians have followed their noble example of sacrifice at the altar of education (Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai : 'Hear, hear') and if they have been given preference in services neither is it their fault for being preferred to the services. If, on the other hand, communities wealthy, strong and powerful have neglected the opportunities afforded to them all round for education, it is their own fault. They have been recruited in proportion to the neglect of the opportunities afforded them. I do not particularise this or that community. But it is only the law or the survival of the fittest. The fittest persons have got into the services and there can be no complaining against it. The main qualification and the only proper qualification for the services is education. On the other hand, there are communities which have been denied opportunities of taking advantage of these facilities and which have been subjected to social disabilities and the custom or the laws of the country, viz., the depressed classes. Now, it is not their fault if they could not avail themselves of these opportunities which were given to all classes. (Mr. R. Veerian : 'Hear, hear.') It is the over-reaching pride and the racial and occupational pride of the higher castes that was the reason for their present position. Therefore, Sir, I would urge that special concessions should be given to the depressed classes. That is, the minimum of educational qualification should be exacted from them instead of the highest educational qualifications. I can illustrate this by example. For instance, if there is a post on Rs. 35 in a district court or a collector's office, for doing recording, registering and other drudgeries of the office, for such an appointment, a S.S.L.C. man would do as well as a graduate; and there were occasions when a graduate

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was not found as fit as a S.S.L.C. man. In a case like this, I think that if there are candidates from among the depressed classes, they should be given preference because they undeservedly have been subjected to various disabilities in the past. Subject to this principle and the two provisos proposed, I think my amendment of educational test as the main test of a community for being recruited into the services is a rational principle and will serve as a reasonable formula for the committee to be appointed to work on. With these words, I move the amendment that stands in my name."

Mr. R. SRINIVASAN :—"Sir, I rise to support the amendment brought forward by my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha. In doing that, I will only say a few words. There are several men in the service at present having qualifications sufficient to enable them to discharge their duties. But whenever vacancies in higher grades occur, they are given to those who have higher qualifications, and thus these men have no opportunity of getting them at all. The other day I had a letter from a member of my community in Tanjore saying that he had put in 14 years' service and was competent enough to be promoted, but he was passed over because he did not possess certain qualifications. So, according to this resolution, there would be a certain percentage of posts reserved for the depressed classes. With these few words, I support the amendment."

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Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, in further support of this amendment, I wish to make the following observations. I personally thank my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, for eloquently advocating the cause of the depressed classes. Sir, in the first place, I assure this hon. House that I am not at all a hater of any community; in fact I love each and every other community more than the so-called depressed classes; for I have already realized that only through love we could attain our object and can do wonders. Sir, there is one principle; and taking that into consideration I wish to say this much, that a particular community should not monopolise the whole field of appointments in the public service. There will be a great danger, Sir, in the long run. If I may be permitted to say so, the whole reins of Government are in the hands of a particular community. I am sure, Sir, there is no democratic principle in that. We always clamour for Home Rule or Swaraj. But where is the democratic principle? Can we ignore that? We say that there should be competent persons. But how to get competent persons? Can you get competent persons all on a sudden? One should come and serve for some time; it is only then that he would become competent. One should be not only God-fearing, but he must be just, bold, straightforward and honest. There is no use of being a competent man by simply pleasing the immediate superiors. I do not know why graduates are preferred even for inferior appointments. I have no idea of manufacturing graduates, but I have got an idea of producing graduates with common sense. I only plead that depressed classes should be encouraged by their being provided with appointments in the public service, either in the inferior or in the superior departments, requiring only a minimum qualification, as was said in the amendment so ably moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, I am very sorry I have to oppose the amendment which has been proposed just now by Mr. Saldanha. He said something about some people making use of the opportunities presented to them, others not making use of them and that that was responsible for the present state of things. As regards the historical process, it is rather difficult to fix the blame on this community or that. Well, there would be differences of opinion with reference to that and each community rightly or wrongly lays the blame on the other community and not on itself. It seems to be a very slippery ground to proceed on that basis. Then, as regards the test, there are people who say that the population basis should be the only basis to be taken into consideration in fixing the proportion of appointments, that is to say the basis of equal opportunity for all. Then there is the other class of people who say that those who pay for the services ought to have proper representation in the services and that the payment of taxes ought to be the basis on which these appointments should be made. We have got, Sir, that famous minute—it may be considered infamous by others—which condemned the whole nation and said that the working hours, surroundings and other things ought to be taken into consideration in fixing the proportion of appointments. I refer, Sir, to that minute about which there was so much agitation in this country—the minute of Lord Curzon, which said that for a long time to come Indians were not capable of holding higher appointments. Such being the case, every one will adopt the test which he thinks ought to be applied to this state of things. I do not think it will be possible to fix the educational qualifications or rather the number of educated people in a community

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as the only basis that ought to be considered in fixing the proportion of appointments. It will be a very difficult question indeed for decision in a big assembly like this. No doubt, the committee that is going to be appointed will take that into consideration along with the other points which other people want to urge as tests for distribution of appointments in the services. All these matters will have to be considered by the committee and we cannot really bind the hands of the committee by laying down any such principles. So, in view of that, I would earnestly request my Friend, Mr. Saldanha, not to press his motion which would commit us to a particular test being applied to these matters and about which there are differences of opinion both here and elsewhere."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I ask the permission of the House to withdraw my amendment, because I find from the speech of my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar, that that principle should not be the only principle? The committee would of course discuss the various principles and I am sure I could lay before the committee my point of view. So, I withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Sir, I may be permitted to speak on the resolution. I would just follow your advice and speak on the resolution laying special stress on the suggestions made in my amendment. If necessary, I can move my amendment later on after I know definitely something about the resolution.

"So far as the general question is concerned, I am one of those who think that, in the interests of the country, this unfortunate and much debated question should somehow or other be settled, and there is no doubt that the earlier this is done, the better. That has been my view always and I hope that if a committee is appointed it will go into the question and suggest some useful remedies, so that there may not be any grounds for complaint in the future. Apart from the philosophy as to whether communal questions are good or not good, there is no doubt whatever, and it has been admitted on all hands, that our national progress has been very much affected by the Hindu-Moslem troubles in the north and Brahman-Non-Brahman controversy in the south. While attempts are being made by national leaders in the north to solve the Hindu-Moslem question, we should also try and do something to set at rest the Brahman-Non-Brahman differences (by non-Brahman, I mean all those who are not Brahmans according to the general term given by some of our friends). Therefore, it is desirable, so far as the future is concerned, that something must be done definitely, not by resolutions or other things, but if possible, by a compromise, by leaders meeting together and coming to some decision in this matter. I think that this resolution might have been worded a little more generally, without asking the Government to take any definite steps. It would be better even now, as some differences of opinion have been raised in various quarters, if the resolution is worded in a general way. However, the Government, I am sure, will look not only to the wording of the resolution but also to the speeches of gentlemen, including the gentleman who has moved this amendment, and I have no doubt that they will take all the amendments on the agenda to-day as well as the speeches made by various

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people into their consideration before appointing this committee. The one serious objection that I take to the wording of the resolution is this—the power that is to be given to this committee to enquire into the past working of the Government Order. We are all interested in seeing that communal feelings are put an end to as much and as far as possible and that no attempts are made to revive communal jealousies or communal feelings at all. My own humble opinion is that this enquiry, unlimited enquiry into the past, will rouse communal feelings in every taluk and every village to a very undesirable extent. What would be the position of Government, I ask, if this committee is to notify to people who have got grievances to come and say how this Government Order has worked? An Adi-Dravida may come and say that his claims have been overlooked by a Muhammadan being preferred. An Indian Christian candidate may come and say that he did not get

his proper promotion because a Muhammadan or a caste-Hindu Non-Brahman was preferred to himself and somebody in the office might be blamed for that. This will go on, and, what will be the result? Every dismissed man or every man who has been sent out as not capable to do the work allotted to him, will have an opportunity to come and say that he was sent out because the sarishtadar or the tahsildar, in fact every officer from the collector downwards, had an interest in sending him out. Further, Sir, what will become of the discipline in the service if every clerk who had not been given a promotion were to come and say all that? Sir, the word 'competent' in the resolution may include or exclude anybody. On account of this question of competency a man might come and say that his claims were not considered and that another less competent than himself was put in his place. What will be the position of the officer who appointed him or appointed another when this man gives evidence before the committee as to what had been done? The officer might be a collector who might have retired or he might be a civilian on leave. Will he be given an opportunity of denying the statements made by this man? I do not know if even the persons on whose behalf this resolution is brought forward, I mean the non-Brahman friends, would welcome it. For instance, supposing a clerk comes and says that his promotion had been improperly withheld, the officer complained against might say that that man was not given his due promotion because on enquiry he was found to be corrupt. It may be a suggestion or it may be a statement with no foundation whatever; still, such unpleasant allegations might be made which would not be desirable. My own idea is that if we go into the history of this question, if the committee suggested in this resolution is to enquire into the working of this Government Order it will only revive communal jealousies. Therefore I suggest that some confidential enquiry might be held to find out how this Government Order could have been worked better. The wording of the resolution seems to be most dangerous in the interests of the country and in the interests of the communities on whose behalf this resolution is brought forward. This is my serious objection to the wording of this resolution so far as the enquiry is concerned. Sir, the committee can very well take into its confidence some members from all communities and try to come to some understanding so that its report to the Government and to the Council might be a unanimous one. Of course, I know that some objection has been raised that for some reason or other qualified people from other communities have not been appointed and that only a few communities have been monopolising the

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appointments. To that I would say that we should decide that every appointment, subordinate, higher, intermediate, etc., should be filled up hereafter by turns between the several communities. For this purpose a competitive examination of the various candidates in a community might be held and a list kept of the eligible candidates for appointment in the Government here as well as in the district headquarters. There may be also other tests as suggested by Mr. Veerian. When this is done, it cannot be said that the claim of any person of a particular community has been overlooked. That will put an end to the great feeling that now exists. Even among the various communities in whose interest the Government Orders were passed, there seems to be a strong feeling that after all appointments even among non Brahmins are not being made in the spirit of the Government Orders but on grounds of favouritism. I am not here to say whether there is any justification for that complaint or not. It is very difficult to go into this question. It may be or it may not be in the interests of the people whose interests we want to safeguard. There have been some such aspersions as I mentioned and it seems to me that all these may be put an end to by holding an examination in the manner suggested by me and filling up the vacancies by turns between the communities. A committee or some public service commissioners may be appointed to carry out the suggestions made here. We will be doing an immense good to the country if we once for all put an end to these quarrels and determine the claims of the various communities for appointment whatever their qualifications may be. Having invested large sums of money on education, to some extent at least, whether rightly or wrongly, hopes were held out to them and those hopes should be realized. There is a large number of young men among Brahmins who have been educated at great cost. That has to be taken into consideration. I do not say that all of them should be given appointments, but I say that this is a factor which should be taken into consideration in fixing the proportion of appointments to be given in turn to the various communities. Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar said that the non-Brahmin community is the biggest community in our Presidency and he pointed out to its taxpaying capacity as one of the grounds for a larger share in the appointments. If that be so, let it be so decided once for all. There is the Muhammadan community, the Indian Christian community, the Anglo-Indian community and the Adi-Dravida community. What is to be their share of the appointments? In this connexion I might refer to what the Bombay Government have done. They have done a very good thing recently to put an end to these troubles by saying that once for all they would make an experiment by giving a large number of appointments say 30 or 35 per cent in the lower ranks to the Adi-Dravidas and other depressed and backward classes. I say that some such thing might be adopted by this committee to fix once for all the proportion of appointments to be given to each community.

"Sir, I have to refer to one other point. The committee should say that people who have entered the service should not be made to suffer. That is a point which we cannot ignore. In the case of European officers we have over and over again admitted that whatever we might do should affect only future recruitment and should not affect the present incumbents in the least. There is no doubt on this point. Because, even at the time when the Lee

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Commission report was being discussed it was admitted by all people that simply because we want more Indian element in the services, people who are already in the service should not be made to suffer. It is in that view that I ask the House and the Government and the committee to look into this matter. People have joined the service in large numbers. There was a time when the non-Brahmans could have entered the service in large numbers but for some reason or another they did not do so. But in this matter of course I do not blame any one. The Government have given English education to the people simply for the purpose of carrying on the administration with the help of a set of clerks and in this way the best intellects of the country have been secured by the Government by promise of promotion later. I have always been saying that the Government should reduce the salaries of certain high posts so that the country at large might have an opportunity of getting the best intellects. It is most unfortunate that the trade, commerce and industry of the country suffer very much by the best intellects being monopolised by the Government."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"May I beg to raise a point of order, Sir? Is the hon. Member in order in referring to commerce, industry and other things? (Laughter.)"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It is not a point of order."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"It is with that object in view that I say that in our attempt to solve this problem we should not do anything to the detriment of the existing incumbents. I have no objection to direct recruitment for the various departments being made by getting the best people from every community by holding examinations for recruitment to the various branches of the service. I can understand the feeling of a man who has served for 25 years as tahsildar being made to serve a deputy collector who had been his clerk for some 20 years. I have heard of such things happening. A man who is not a favourite of some Executive Councillor or other might be made to suffer like that by his juniors being placed over him. All that may be a matter of sentiment. But then this could be avoided by making appointments by direct recruitment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid the hon. Member is taking up very much more time than he is entitled to."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, if you will give me five minutes more I shall close. (Laughter) I would have got 30 minutes if I had moved my amendment. Anyhow I will finish, if you want, in four or five minutes."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am not sure that by moving his amendment the hon. Member would be entitled to 30 minutes. It is only for main motions that half an hour is allowed. If the hon. Member would kindly close his speech at once he would be giving an opportunity to other hon. Members who are anxious to speak. It is with that view that I am appealing to the hon. Member."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I am entirely in your hands, Sir. I will wind up in a few minutes time. I was saying that whatever steps may be taken they should not be made to jeopardize the interests and

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the well-founded hopes of those who are in the service already. Otherwise what will be the result? If an officer is not encouraged for being honest he would be inclined to become dishonest and the efficiency of the service will suffer very much. Therefore in the case of the people who entered service at a time when others were not forthcoming nothing should be done which would have an injurious effect. Sir, I may mention that two relations of my hon. Friend Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar, very intelligent graduates, never cared to enter service. So that what I say is that not only a large number of people did not get education, but that educated people did not want to enter the service."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"Was any higher appointment offered to them in the same way as it was offered to the sons of Executive Council Members, High Court Judges, etc.?"

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"They did not make any attempt. Had they made any attempts they too could have got such appointments. I envy them, because they do not care for these Government appointments. When there is a new appointment created rules may be laid down that such appointments should not be given to people other than non-Brahmans subject to the qualifications of direct recruitment and otherwise. In this connexion I wish to quote one instance and that is in the case of a Divisional Office where every alternate promotion was given to a non-Brahman employed in that office, a non-Brahman clerk in that division came to the top within three years simply because he was the only non-Brahman. You can very well understand the feelings of other gentlemen over whom their junior was promoted, simply because the latter was the only non-Brahman in that division. I submit that the committee might very well go into these questions and come to a satisfactory conclusion."

Rao Bahadur O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR:—"I have much pleasure in supporting the amendment moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar and accepted by Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar. Sir, if there is one thing more than another about which this House has from time to time expressed itself very strongly it is on the question of communal representation and the steps to be taken to redress the grievances which have arisen owing to the absence of such representation. I had the honour of moving in the first Council in the year 1921 a resolution on this subject. Before the resolution was moved I had the privilege of being invited by Mr. Knapp, as he then was, to come to an understanding not on any schemes of his or mine, but an understanding on the line which was recognized by the Government as early as the year 1850 onwards and he referred me to a Board's Standing Order of the year 1852 or thereabouts bearing No. 168-2. I see from the discussions that took place from that time the purpose of that Order was the proper distribution of appointments to several castes. So what does this Standing Order indicate? It indicates that as early as the year 1850 Government tackled this question of communal differences and communal jealousies and it was owing to that they provided a Standing Order which says that 'Collectors should be able to see that the subordinate appointments in their districts are not monopolised. Endeavour should always be made to divide the principal appointments in each district among the several castes.' Based upon this, the hon. Sir Arthur (then Mr.) Knapp suggested an

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amendment for acceptance by me and by the Members of this House and it was accepted. What was the amendment? It is this:

‘that with a view to increase the proportion of posts in Government offices held by non-Brahmans the principles prescribed for the Revenue Department in Board’s Standing Order No. 168 (2) be at once extended to all departments of the Government and be made applicable not only to the principal appointments but to posts of all grades and that the Government should issue orders accordingly and insist on their being enforced and that to this end half-yearly returns showing the progress made should be submitted by the head of each office. Such periodical returns shall be made available to the Members of the Legislative Council.’

“It was in pursuance of this undertaking that the G.Os. Nos. 658, dated 15th August 1922, and 76, dated 6th February 1924, were issued. There is another Government Order which is not referred to in this amendment and that is the Government Order which was issued in September 1921. In pursuance of that order—it was mistakenly worded—although it related only to permanent appointments, taking advantage of the ineffectual wording of the resolution when it was sent to the various heads of departments, it was not given effect to and the subordinate Government officials defeated the very purpose and the beneficial effects which that Government Order sought to achieve. Though that Government Order was issued in September, it was brought to the notice of the Members of the Legislative Council as early as December 1921 that it had not been given effect to, and I found that in the district of Salem great injustice was being done and this resolution was made the occasion for putting up many incompetent men who were found to be corrupt and dishonest and who were unfit for promotion on the ground that their cases were not covered by the Government Order and that this Government Order could not affect them because they were not acting appointments and so on. On the 3rd December 1921 I gave notice of a resolution that the Government Order issued in September 1921 ought to be modified. It was tabled before the budget, and when the budget season came all the resolutions lapsed for want of time but the resolution of which I gave notice had received the attention of the Government and the hon. Sir Charles Toddhunter had been specially stating that Government had issued another order, dated 15th August which is marked here as No. 658 and that it would satisfy the claims of other communities. But, Sir, things went on merrily and the Government were not able to solve the difficulties by scrutinizing all the attempts that were made to defeat the beneficial purposes of this Government Order. Sir, there was a lot of complaint which was recognized and it is in consequence of this that another device was brought into existence, viz., the Staff Selection Board. It has given little satisfaction. Government have been, as I said, devising a machinery so that inter-communal squabbles might be solved and although they have been attempting to remove such squabbles from the year 1852, they have been unsuccessful, but inasmuch as they have recognized the existence of such squabbles they have accepted this resolution which it was their sincere desire should be given effect to by their subordinates. They themselves were unable to do it and when they were called upon to revise the Government Order by providing sufficient checks and safeguards, all our representations were of no avail; ultimately the Government have devised the Staff Selection Board but, as I said, it has not been working satisfactorily. Sir, the Government have been saying ‘we have tried to do our best but we have been unsuccessful.’ What I now ask them is to leave the matter to the representatives of the people to settle it in their own

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way. They have done so in the case of local self-government and they have entrusted the affairs of the district, the taluk and the city to the representatives of the people, and they take the credit or the discredit for the management of those institutions, well or ill. Likewise I ask the Government to leave this matter to a committee to devise ways and means for giving effect to the good intentions which have been expressed in the Board's Standing Orders and also those which have been expressed in the other Government Orders issued from time to time.

"Sir, if there is one thing more than another it is clear from the various amendments of which notices have been given that, although they have not been moved, all are agreed on this matter—to whatever party they belong,—that a committee is required. There is my hon. Friend Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar, there is Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar, there is Mr. Saldanha and there is Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar and all of us are agreed on the appointment of a committee except the last mentioned gentleman. Of course there are differences of opinion. For instance, Mr. Saldanha thinks of selecting the candidates according to the educational qualifications prevailing in each community. I can understand the educational qualification possessed by each man, but educational qualifications alone might not put an end to all these troubles. I am unable to suggest any other device except the appointment of a committee of this House. I think this debate affords a splendid opportunity for the Government to say to the representatives of the people, 'We have tried our best to remove these defects; we are stated to have failed in our efforts and we will leave it to you to devise ways and means by which these difficulties might be removed at least in future'. My Friend, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, said that in the working of this Government Order the status of the existing incumbents was considerably affected. I do not want to go into the details of the working of this Government Order and the attempts that were made to defeat the objects for which this Government Order was issued, and the beneficial results which would have been achieved had this Government Order been given effect to properly. The appointment of a committee, however unobjectionable and unpleasant it may be, might be done with suitable safeguards such as the inquiry being held in camera, and this will operate as a check against oppression by the superiors against whom their subordinates may have occasion to give evidence. Subject to such safeguards it is best that the evidence of those subordinates against their superiors who were responsible for the failure of the working of this Government Order and how they defeated the good intentions of this Government Order is taken by this committee, however unpleasant it may be to those who attempted to defeat the aims of this Government Order. It is therefore essential that ways and means should be found out and the best way of doing it is by taking evidence of those subordinates against whom injustice had been done in the way of promotion and otherwise. With these few words, I have much pleasure in supporting the motion moved by hon. Friend Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Out of regard to the wishes of my party and in view of certain statements that fell from my hon. Friend who moved the amended resolution, I do not think it is necessary to move my amendment as a substantive motion. With your leave, Mr. President, and

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with the leave of the House, I wish to offer a few remarks on the resolution which is now in possession of the House. Some are of opinion that the question of appointment to public services may be left entirely to the discretion of the appointing authority who occupies the position of the employer and whose discretion ought not in any way to be limited or circumscribed by any considerations. Others are of opinion that the employer, whoever he may be, is but a servant of the public and that as he does not pay his employee out of his private funds but out of public funds he is bound to respect the wishes of the representatives of the people in this House. These are the two opposing and conflicting views on this question. Some are of opinion that representation in the public services ought to be fixed on the basis of population and on communal lines. Others are of a different opinion and they would like to have the proportion fixed on the percentage of education of communities. Between these two diametrically opposite sets of views it will be rather difficult to find an acceptable solution unless it be that persons holding divergent views meet on a common platform and try to come to a certain agreement. Unless this is done, it will give rise to a feeling of discontent which will operate to the detriment of certain other classes.

“In other words, it is necessary that something should be formulated with a view to reconcile these two seemingly opposite forces.

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So far as one community is concerned it is said that they are not having their legitimate share of appointments. That position must necessarily be conceded. But it seems to me—and the object of the hon. the Mover appears to be the same although I am of opinion that the position of that great community for the past four years has been much better than it was before—that there is a feeling in the minds of responsible leaders of the community that the pace is slower and that they have not got all that they are legitimately entitled to as quickly as they deserve. In other words, unless I have misunderstood the hon. the Mover, it seems to me that he is very anxious that the pace must be quickened and that there should be acceleration of speed to bring about that consummation. While I am in full sympathy with the claims and legitimate demands of the community for larger representation, I feel certain in my own mind that the acceleration must not be so rapid as to overtake much too soon persons who are already in service. It is that aspect of the case that I wish to lay stress upon.

“So far as the administration is concerned, the structure of administration ought to be sound. That is a proposition that must necessarily be conceded. The very idea of soundness connotes the correlative idea of efficiency as well. If, by means of any resolution, you think it necessary to force the hands of the Government and to compel them to adopt a particular policy for all time to come, I for one must think it my duty to raise my voice of protest against it. But on this matter, speaker after speaker has in no way failed to lay stress on the defence of efficiency, for the main grievance seems to be that in other unrepresented communities there are efficient men capable of running the administration who for some reason or other and for no fault of their own, are being kept in the background. But so far as one community is concerned which has a majority in the public service, the fault is not theirs, as the hon. Mr. Saldanha told us, because that community did not create appointments for themselves, and did not take the appointments for themselves but

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they only got appointments from somebody else. Whatever that may be, I do feel that unrepresented communities have a right to come up. To that extent I am in entire sympathy.

"But how to bring about that situation?—not by using, if I may say so, guillotine upon a particular community and to send them away all at once, but by successive stages.

"So far as efficiency is concerned, that is a term which is capable of being understood and construed in various ways. We know, as a matter of fact, that in the public service there are a large number of persons who have put in 15 or 20 years of service. I have absolutely no quarrel to new entrants being treated in a different manner so as to yield to the legitimate demands of other communities or to those who are to come hereafter. But in respect of those who have put in 15 or 20 years of service, who entered service under a different set of conditions in the hope that they would come to the top, in the hope that their services will be recognized on grounds of efficiency, merit and seniority, they ought not to be asked to wait and subjected to the humiliation of being compelled to submit themselves to being superseded by juniors far below them. The Government will be guilty of a breach of faith if they neglect the claims of a large number of persons who have put in 15 or 20 years of service and who have a right to expect increments and to have something to fall back upon, the moment they retire from public service.

"How are you going to bring about that state of things? It will be possible for the committee that is to be constituted to take into consideration these various circumstances and it will be incumbent upon the committee while making an honest endeavour in the direction of giving much encouragement to unrepresented communities, to take care to see that no kind of gross injustice is inflicted upon those who are already in service. If it is possible to devise ways and means which while recognizing the claims of unrepresented communities, will in no way operate adversely to the interests of those already in service, I would welcome the committee and also offer that committee such advice as in my humble power lies. But to ignore all these fundamental considerations, and to allow the communal consideration alone to occupy a prominent place and to assign a subordinate position to the existing efficiency and seniority, will be something to which it will be impossible for me to subscribe. But at the same time we are in entire sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of other communities and welcome the idea of a committee. The committee may be asked to report upon the working of the Government Order. The committee will have a heavy and onerous task before it, and while I welcome the committee and while I am for justice being meted out to unrepresented communities I equally stand for barest justice to other persons, as well who, in my opinion, are fully entitled to it."

The hon. Mr. R. A. GRAHAM:—"I did not intend to speak now, but perhaps if I say a word or two it will clear the situation. The policy which the Government adopted is embodied in the amendment of Sir Arthur Knapp to Mr. O. Tanikachalam Chettiyar's resolution in September 1921:

"That with a view to increase the proportion of posts in Government offices held by non-Brahmins, the principles prescribed for the Revenue Department in Board's Standing Order No. 168 (2) be at once extended to all departments of the Government and be made applicable.

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not only to the principal appointments but to posts of all grades, and that the Government should issue orders accordingly and insist on their being enforced and that to this end half-yearly returns showing the progress made should be submitted by the head of each office. Such periodical returns shall be available to the Members of the Legislative Council.

"An order was passed almost immediately after for the purpose of carrying out that resolution. But as Mr. O. Tanikachalam Chettiyar has said, the wording of that order was defective and another order was issued in August 1922, namely, G.O. No. 658. G.O. No. 658 or the main principle of it, is that the Government

'recognize that, if the principal appointments are to be divided among the several communities, the lower appointments from which recruitment is made to them must be likewise divided, and are quite prepared to agree that, in order to give effect to this policy, other things being equal, the principle specified in the Board's Standing Orders should be given effect to both at the time of initial recruitment and at every point at which men are promoted wholly by selection and not by seniority.'

"As several hon. Members have pointed out, the working or perhaps the wording of this order has caused discontent for two opposite reasons. Several hon. Members seeing the periodical returns, which by the way have been issued yearly and not half-yearly, are surprised that, if the Government really meant to enforce the principle laid down, the composition of the public services should not have been already altered completely, so as to make a majority of non-Brahmans. On the other hand there are others who were afraid that the order was too stringent in its terms and tended to bring about, if it has not already brought about, injustice to individuals and decrease in efficiency in the services.

"To the first, I would suggest it is hardly reasonable to expect a lightning change. I do not think any one supposed that all the Brahmans in the public service were going to be immediately turned out and their places filled by other people. The number of vacancies that occur in a year is comparatively small in proportion to the total numbers in the services and any change that is brought about by an order of this kind must take years to show any very great effect. In the same way in the higher ranks I do not think that anybody supposes that every opportunity would be taken to supersede all the Brahmans merely because they were Brahmans. It would involve gross injustice to the individuals and ruination of the services.

"A good deal of the discussion to-day rather took the line that the object of the public services is to provide means of livelihood for members of this or that community (laughter). That is surely a mistake. It is the duty of the Government to provide for the working of the administration and it is their duty to see that this is done as efficiently and as economically as possible; that there are no more posts than are required, that they are paid sufficiently to attract men of necessary qualifications and that each man gives full value in work for what he is paid. I venture to think that none of these requirements is compatible with recruitment purely on a communal basis and still less, promotion on a communal basis. We should be failing in our duty to the tax-payers generally if we allowed considerations of caste to override entirely considerations of efficiency.

"The Government recognize that while they have made many attempts in the past to redress the complaints, there is still an undue predominance of Brahmans in public service. Therefore it is that in that order of 1922 a further enunciation of the policy was made and Government prescribed returns from which they might judge the manner

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in which their orders were being obeyed. Government took measures to inform themselves of the extent to which their orders were being obeyed.

"To the second class of critics I would say that while the order must tend to make the chances for the Brahmans less, it is only by some sort of preferential treatment that any sort of equality of opportunity can be afforded to the other classes (hear, hear). No one can blame the other communities for aspiring to get employment in different walks of life. This of course must result in a smaller number of Brahmans entering the public services and perhaps occasionally in the supersession of a Brahman where the choice is to be made between men of fairly equal merits. There is no intention that the claims of seniority should be systematically disregarded or that efficiency and good work should not receive its reward.

"Objection has been taken to some of the sentiments expressed by my hon. Friend, the Member for Cuddapah on the last occasion. With a great deal that he said I sympathise entirely (laughter). But when he gloomily prognosticated that the exclusion of the Brahmans from the public services would swell the ranks of the anarchists, I can only say that I hope he did not mean that the Brahman has a natural affinity to the anarchist (laughter). If his meaning is that educated youths who cannot get into Government service are likely to become anarchists, then I am afraid, as Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar pointed out, the danger from the non-Brahmans would be much more than from the Brahmans."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Much more?"

The hon. Mr. R. A. GRAHAM :—"Possibly more.

"As in course of time the number of educated men increases while there can be no corresponding expansion of the Government service, a time will come when the majority of the adult population would be anarchists (laughter). If this is so, I shall be sorry for the Government of the time and still more so for the few people who are neither in Government service nor anarchists. I hope for better things. The struggle for existence is bound to become more intense and educated Brahmans have shown in their turn that they can encroach upon what has in the past been the preserve of other castes (hear, hear). There is no reason why the qualities which made them good and efficient public servants should not bring them success in other careers.

"Well, Sir, we have got rid of a large number of resolutions tabled originally recommending that 25 per cent of the appointments should be given to this community and 40 per cent to another community and so on. I think it must be quite clear that it is quite impossible to make such a rigid appropriation of appointments on proportions to communities. Some of the communities whose claims have been pressed are confined to particular parts of the Presidency while even of those which extend over the whole or a large area the proportions to the total population vary greatly in different parts. The majority of the appointments in Government service must be made locally, and no system of laying down a proportion is likely to give satisfaction to anybody. The local men feel that they have a right to the local appointments and there is a general disinclination especially in the lower ranks for a man to go very far off from his native place. It is therefore not only natural but necessary that the local authorities should take the pick of the local talent.

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"I take it that there is not much complaint about the policy laid down in G.O. No. 658. The complaint is that the visible results have not been sufficient. It must be admitted that the results in some offices and districts have been quite appreciable. As a means of correcting the tendencies of individual patronage, pending the formation of a Public Services Commission, we have constituted the Staff Selection Board which has come in for a great deal of unmerited obloquy, partly because hon. Members do not understand the object of it. The Staff Selection Board does not make appointments. When it was constituted it was instructed to bear in mind the principles laid down in the G.O. No. 658. I have every reason to believe that it has done so. Its function is to make selection from the applicants for Government service so as to ensure that only fit men shall be appointed. It is not part of its duty to see that no Brahman is admitted in the services, nor is that laid down as the duty of any authority. The actual appointing authorities have not been changed; they too are bound by the terms of the Government Order. Where the Staff Selection Board operates, the choice of the appointing authority is limited to the applicants selected by that Board. Unfortunately it has not been possible to extend the operations of the Board all over the Presidency. It has as much as it can to do at present with appointments at headquarters. In the Staff Selection Board lies the answer to the complaint that no member of the depressed classes or other unrepresented classes can now obtain employment in Government service, because owing to local influence his application is always turned down on the ground that he is incompetent. Any person can make his application to the Staff Selection Board. The Board will then satisfy itself whether he is competent and fit to be taken into Government service. If he is, it will include him in its list. And if the appointing authorities still refuse to take him in, then there is reason for complaint against them."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"May I know whether the Board recommends for all grades of appointments?"

* The hon. Mr. R. A. GRAHAM:—"It does not at present. As I stated, its activities are at present confined to the Madras City. My hon. Colleague informs me that it covers appointments in the Police department all over the Presidency."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"May I ask one question, Sir? Suppose there are hundred applications before the Staff Selection Board from men of all communities and amongst these there are members of the depressed classes who are qualified persons, persons who have passed the B.A. Degree Examination and these persons are selected by the Board along with those of other communities with perhaps B.A. (Hons.) degrees, I want to know whether a chance is given to the men from the depressed classes or educationally backward classes by reason of the Staff Selection Board? Or does the Board merely submit to the Government or the appointing authority a list of all the names and they choose ten or fifteen persons who are most competent. Is a chance also given to the members of the depressed classes or educationally backward communities?"

* The hon. Mr. R. A. GRAHAM:—"Unhesitatingly I say, yes."

"The Staff Selection Board makes its selections in such a way as to bring forward all members of backward communities who are fit for Government service at all. Of course it would not select or recommend a man with

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the minimum qualifications for the post of a deputy superintendent of police. But where such minor appointments as clerkships are concerned where the standard of education required can be attained, it does give every community a chance. I don't know if any member of the depressed classes has hitherto put in his application to the Staff Selection Board, but if that had not been done I would recommend him to put such application at once.

"Well Sir, while we have got rid of a weltering mass of resolutions recommending all sorts of incompatible claims regarding the proportion in which the various communities should be represented in the public services we are really not getting much further. There has been a general desire expressed that a committee should be appointed. But I don't think it is clear what that committee is for. The amendment of Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar that we are now discussing recommends that a committee of this House be appointed to inquire into and report as to the working of the policy laid down by the Government in G.O's. Nos. 658, dated 15th August 1922 and 76, dated 6th February 1924, and to suggest means to effectively provide for giving preference to competent candidates from communities which have not their due share of appointments in public service until the existing inequalities are removed. Now, Sir, it is perfectly easy to provide means to give preference to competent candidates from communities which have not their due share of appointments in public service. And really I take it that what is wanted is not so much a committee to devise means for the working of the G.O. No. 658, but to find out what the Council really wants. The only point on which there is an agreement is as to the appointment of a committee. Otherwise no two hon. Members have anything like similar ideas. Well, I have no objection to all the members interested in the matter forming themselves into a committee to formulate what they want. Government may then decide to what extent they can carry out their wishes. It is perfectly easy to devise means to carry out a policy when that policy is laid down. But we want to know what the Council really wants. Does it want that all Brahmans should henceforward be excluded from Government service. Surely you won't get an agreement on that point in the Council. What we want is the opinion of the Council. Is it the wish of the Council that the Brahmans should be excluded?"

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA FILIAI :—"No."

Diwan Bahadur Sir P. TYAGARAYA CHETTIYAR :—"Nobody says that. What we say is that the required result is not forthcoming. What is the reason? Let this committee inquire into the matter. The thing is so easy."

* The hon. Mr. R. A. GRAHAM :—"The complaint is that the periodical returns published under that Government Order do not show
 4 p.m. that there has been a sufficient, or what certain hon. Members consider, a sufficient change in the composition of the Government services. I should like to know what the Council considers a sufficient change. If it does not want all Brahmans to be excluded how does it expect the Government Order to work? I think that the statistics show quite clearly that the number of Brahmans that have been recruited since that Government Order is considerably less than it was before. The actual difference in the composition is very large. Considering the fact that the orders have been in force for two or three years it would be difficult to imagine a very much quicker rate of progress unless there was some order that all Brahmans

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should be excluded. Similarly, does it want that no Brahman's name should be considered for promotion? Does it want that members of the unrepresented classes should be taken into the services without regard to their qualifications or that similarly in disregard of qualifications or seniority, men should be pitchforked into the highest positions? I do not think that anybody has expressed or would express such an extreme view as that. But I should like to know what the hon. Members expected to be the result of the Government Order and why they think that it has not answered their expectations. My own opinion is that if the Council or a really representative committee of the Council ever did come to an agreed conclusion as to what is necessary it would be found that that conclusion is already embodied in the orders issued by Government. I would very much prefer therefore instead of a formal committee that members interested should form themselves into a committee and let the Government know exactly what it is that they want."

* Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—" Mr. President, Sir, watching the debate as I did and finding very little difference of opinion amongst the members of this House, I expected that the Government would tell this House something of the difficulties that they had felt in administering that Government Order with which so many of us have been disappointed; not with the language of it, not with the original idea with which it was started, were we disappointed, for it was in accordance with the wishes of this House and in pursuance of a resolution moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Tanikachalam Chettiyar, but with the manner in which it was administered both in the headquarters and in the districts. Sir, the hon. Member for the University asks me for some examples. I can give them by scores. I will just start with the headquarters. There was some time ago, a Government Order issued and a correspondence followed it asking the Collectors of districts and other heads of administrative departments to submit names of non-Brahmans in the districts who were willing to come and serve in the Secretariat in Madras. May I ask how many such applications came in? May I ask how many have been taken and how many have been substituted? I have known persons, several of whom are willing, Sir, and ready to come here, and who have troubled me while in office and even while out of it to recommend to others, men who are willing and who I know are as good as those that now serve in the Secretariat. To my knowledge I am yet to come across a man who has been so taken. Well, Sir, the fate of that Government Order is equally the same in the districts. We have been told that efficiency would suffer, that Brahmans cannot be altogether excluded from service, that promotions cannot be refused to them on the sole ground that they are Brahmans. Well, Sir, if it had proceeded from any one other than the gentleman for whom I have the greatest respect I would have put it down as being due either to ignorance or misrepresentation. But with the regard that I have for the hon. the Finance Member, I won't put such a construction on that. But, Sir, I know this, that efficiency is an old bogey. It is a red rag placed in front of these poor non-Brahman bulls to scare them away for years and years. When the Ministry was placed in the hands of non-Brahmans we were told that non-Brahmans were unfit to manage a huge administration like this and the day would not be far off, when within one, three or four months, they would lay down the reins of office. They did not and they would not."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" They will not, certainly (laughter)."

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Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—“They will not; they need not. Because they can govern the country (hear, hear). Well, Sir, when this non-official majority in the Legislative Councils by election was demanded there was the bogey of efficiency set up even then. I do not know what answer the hon. Member for the University will give to that. Will he admit that the present Council is in any way inferior to those nominated Councils of the pre-Reform days? Was not that bogey of efficiency raised at that time? Were there not members of communities who came forward and told that if their Houses were filled with elected members from all kinds of communities efficiency would suffer, that Indians could not govern themselves as well as they are governed by Europeans?”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“No, I did not advance the argument.”

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—“Not you, Sir. But there were others who did. You are not prepared to admit the correctness of that argument. Efficiency will in no way suffer and, Sir, it is not desired that efficiency should in any way suffer in filling up appointments. Our only case is that where you have got men equal in efficiency, where there are men whose qualifications are exactly equal to those of the community which has already been over-represented in public services, let them fill the places. I do not find that done, even though that condition has been fulfilled. Our complaint is not that the Brahmans are not excluded at all or that they are given promotions but that they should not get undeserving promotions simply because they have got themselves appointed previously, that the non-Brahman should not be excluded simply because he was a non-Brahman, because he had no god-father. Our present claim is that those non-Brahmans who were unjustly kept down hitherto be given their place in the administration. I can point out scores, nay, hundreds of men who have suffered so long in the past and whose services have not been recognized to this day. Well, Sir, every Member of the House was very much in earnest about the non-Brahman. They had no objection at all for any number of the non-Brahmans being appointed or promoted. But only let those who are in service not in any way suffer. That argument has been advanced with great force by my hon. Friends from Coimbatore and Cuddalore and in a way it was voiced by the hon. the Finance Member. It reminds me of an argument which was advanced at the time of the Lee Commission. In the Lee Commission certain proportions and percentages were offered and we were told that gradually, very gradually, Indians will be introduced in the services. And I know my hon. Friends who are now in the Opposition have been complaining that that time may never come. It has been pointed out that in the public services something like 40 or 50 per cent has been provided for Indians. But that 40 or 50 per cent cannot be reached for perhaps a century. Is the same argument repeated now by asking us not to interfere in any way with the Brahman or with the increments of all those that are actually in service. If in introducing this method of not interfering with existing incumbents the result is, as it is bound to be, that we are to be in the same state as we are at present for half or one full century, I say this is only a device to keep us off permanently and for ever. Without doing certainly injustice to those that deserve to be promoted we should at the same time look to the claims of those people and see that the time is reached, I do not say in a decade or two, when they have

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works; 28.50 had been used to pay three instalments towards the balance of the Provincial Loan Account taken over from the Government of India and 119.00 for fresh advances on the same account; .33 for industrial development; and 21.70 for unproductive works, including grants for water-supply and drainage. There remained 7.98 of the amounts borrowed to cover the revenue deficits in 1921-1922 and 1922-1923.

"It will no doubt have been observed that these figures do not tally with those given last year. The difference is due in part to corrections made since the accounts were finally made up and partly to the fact that certain adjustments expected by my predecessor have not yet materialized, notably the writing back to a capital head of 15.61 lakhs given as grants in 1921-1922 to local bodies for water-supply and drainage schemes and 7.68 representing capital expenditure in connexion with commercial concerns in 1921-1922, 1922-1923 and 1923-1924. The question is still under correspondence with the Government of India.

Revised Estimate, 1924-1925.

"With the anticipation that in 1924-1925 the revenue would exceed the expenditure by 15.18 lakhs and so enable us not only to meet the equated payments due on loans already taken but also to clear off what remained of our overdraft, the year that is now drawing to a close opened with high hopes for the future, in spite of the fact that we had not secured any reduction of our contribution to the Government of India. Very early however it became necessary to utter a warning to the departments of Government that an era of expansion had not yet begun. It had to be realized that, though there was a prospect that the revenue of the year would exceed the expenditure by a small amount, there was no indication that, in the years to come, the revenue would grow in a measure to cover what are inevitable increases of expenditure. Among these may be mentioned the operation of the incremental scales which have been introduced into nearly all branches of the Government services, and have not yet reached what can be regarded as a constant figure; the added liabilities which each year brings for the repayment of money borrowed and the payment of interest; and the commitments under the Elementary Education Act. The bulk of the receipts come from Land Revenue and Excise and while the naturally slow expansion of the former is retarded by restrictions placed on settlement enhancements and the postponement of resettlements, the latter shows signs of decline as a result of experiments designed to reduce the consumption of drink. If these experiments, or any that are made hereafter really bring about a decrease of drunkenness, the result

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should be carried on by people who know me, who know my parents, who know my ancestry, who know the conditions of my life, the manner in which we live', is it necessary, I ask, to go to the bread and salary theory in order to understand the claims thus made all these years?

"There is yet another aspect from which I should like to deal with the question. And that is, why we, non-Brahmans claim to have equal share in the administration. It is not because we want bread. Thank God, we have got bread enough. We give bread to others. We produce what corn is produced in the land; it is we that feed the other people of the country. We are not in need of bread. But we want this communal representation because we feel that unless there is an equalization in

4-15 p.m. the administration of this country, equalization of all classes and communities, that sense of equality will not be created and without that sense of equality, a real nationhood cannot be formed in this country. The reason why we say that these depressed classes should come to us, the reason why we extend our hands to them—I know that it is as important to-day to support the cause of the non-Brahman as that of the depressed classes—that reason is this: it is because unless some classes of the society are raised higher towards the top and others who are higher come a little lower down, there cannot be that equality which alone can cement and solidify a people into a single nation. The cry has been raised, and we have been trying in our own way to meet it, that India is not one nation. Yes, India will not be one nation so long as the ruling power is an oligarchy or a single caste (hear, hear), call that the European caste or the Brahman caste (cheers). It must be a Government with equal opportunities for all. Equality can be created only when equal opportunities are afforded to all people. Be it noted we do not want more than equal opportunities by means of this resolution—it is not in the least our desire that the Brahmans should be excluded or that Brahmans should be debarred from having those opportunities. Far be it from our minds that we desire any such thing. But it is certainly our desire that we must have our own share. Have we not got competent men among us, men as good as they are, men who can discharge their duties as efficiently as the Brahmans? Then I say not only in the interests of the non-Brahmans but in the interests of this country, we ought to be given these places. The hon. the Finance Member said that he could not quite see what the purpose of this resolution was and what this committee was for. On the other hand, as I told the House, I expected Government would tell us something of the difficulties which they experienced in the administration of the Government Order. The fact remains, as I told you, that the Government Order is more or less a dead letter. No doubt, the hon. the Finance Member has told us that there has been some improvement in the matter of newly introducing candidates into the services. But, taking the proportion as a whole, taking all existing services and new recruits, is it denied that in the whole Presidency, the proportion of a particular community is still unduly large? Is it pretended that there are not non-Brahmans who are capable of discharging special duties in connexion with special appointments? How many such appointments have been made in the last two years, and if not, what are the difficulties in your way? If you are able to tell us what those difficulties are, certainly we are prepared to come to your help and lend our helping hand in the solution; we shall join hands with the Government in seeing

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that those difficulties are removed. And this resolution is only meant for this: 'Give us an opportunity of meeting together, of seeing what your difficulties were, what our difficulties have been, and if there is a *via media* possible; and if so to give effect to that principle.' It is not that this Government would accept everything that the Committee may recommend; they are not bound to accept everything that the Committee wants. The Committee would represent to Government what its views are, and the last word on the matter will be with the Government. I know of cases where, though they have appointed committees, the Government have managed to get over and supersede their decisions. Quite recently in the Law College, a non-Brahman was nominated by a committee consisting of no less a personage than the hon. the Chief Justice of the High Court and also other judges, very eminent judges, and when the report came, we found that the non-Brahman's name was coolly withdrawn and an outsider—and the meaning of that expression will be well-known to those who go to the race-course—(cries of 'No, no') an outsider, a mufassalite, a briefless lawyer was preferred to a Madras non-Brahman vakil and I do not know why. Well, Sir, I say it is to avoid such occurrences as this that we want this Committee. We want to bring these cases to the notice of this Committee. We want to point out to this Committee the difficulties which the people are experiencing in this country.

"Just one other point, Sir, and I have done. I am afraid I have taken more time than I should. I may say, Sir, that this agitation has done more harm than good to the non-Brahmans (hear, hear). Events have occurred in the mufassal which I may just refer to. If any injustice is done to a non-Brahman, and if he goes to the Brahman tahsildar or deputy collector and explains what he has suffered, these superiors say 'Well, you go to your Minister and complain'. And in one case I know that four non-Brahmans in a single division of the Agency were by one stroke of the pen transferred to the interior; for what reason, I cannot tell. I tried my utmost to make inquiries into the matter. All those whom I consulted in regard to this matter were telling me that it was a grossly unjust order, and that the non-Brahmans were turned out of a certain place and sent into the interior of the Agency for no other reason that I know of, except the one of their being born non-Brahmans. Well, Sir, all this agitation which has been going on, and, as I said, the principle of which has been well accepted on the other side and favourably viewed by the Government has not produced any results so far as we can see from the facts placed before us. But it has resulted in this that scores and hundreds of non-Brahmans are experiencing difficulties and injustice and are suffering miseries for which we here are responsible by reason of this agitation

"Well, Sir, I have done. I would only say this thing. It appears from the attitude on all sides that there is a good will and that all are willing to see that the non-Brahmans succeed in getting what they want. May I just repeat what Macaulay said: 'Sweet words do not butter parsnips'. And if the question be how best to make those vegetables palatable, one pound of butter will be worth a hundred tons of sweet words. Cease these sweet words. Come to action and see that something real and substantial is done, and then the meed of praise shall be yours (cheers)"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am afraid the position of a Brahman in this Council in a debate of this kind is a very difficult and

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really a very delicate one. On the one hand, whatever he says is likely to be put down as an anxiety to protect the real or fancied interests of his own community, the interests either of those already in service or of those aspiring for service. On the other hand, if he tries to be just, it is just possible that a few members of his own community may put him down as trying to play to the gallery and not standing by the interests of his own community. That is why I had hoped, as a matter of fact, that the discussion would so proceed as not to call for any observations to be made by Brahman members of this Council. And I must say, Sir, till the hon. the Finance Member rose to speak, the discussion had gone on in such a way as to convince me and a few other friends here that there was no need for our intervention in the debate. But the hon. the Finance Member and even the previous speaker have introduced so many irrelevant considerations, if I may say so with all respect, that I feel that I owe it to myself, to the community to which I have the honour to belong, and also to this Council that I should say a few words for the consideration of this honourable House. Now, what the hon. the Finance Member said may be summed up in a few words. He has first made a great point about the need for efficiency in the public service. I entirely agree with him, but I must say this: it will be taken for granted that any unbearded English youth can be fit to occupy any post; though he knows nothing of the language of the country, though he is unacquainted with the manners and customs of the place, he can ride over the shoulders of most experienced sarishtadars and most capable judges and magistrates who know everything and have been trained in this country. Whereas those who are born and bred up in this country are put down as wanting in efficiency according to certain definite or indefinite standards in the matter of promotion or appointment. I should like to know from the hon. the Finance Member why it is that he considers that a diploma of the University should be a qualification for a job in Government service. I have known graduates who proved indifferent servants in Government service, and I have also known non-graduates who have made very good Government servants, and after all, the question of qualification is a matter entirely dependent on what Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar has quoted from Lord Curzon's despatch, namely, upbringing, surroundings, training and so on. It is easy to make too much of this cry of efficiency, and I have always a suspicion, if I may say so frankly, when Government tries to intervene in the distribution of such jobs and tries to hold the scales even, that it is a good case of the old doctrine well known in this country, *Divide et impera*, or 'Divide and rule'. I am not going in detail into the truth of it, but I say it is time that this matter is settled between the two communities and the Government are allowed to step in to protect the interests of the one community or the other, because we know that the Government, whatever they may be, will protect the interests of neither the one nor the other. And I do hope that the other side will learn, as quickly as we have learnt and are still learning, the truth of this. I entirely agree with the hon. the Finance Member, however, when he said that the Staff Selection Board would go into this question. I would only hope that the Government would use their best endeavours to see that a Public Service Commission is appointed as soon as possible.

"Having said that, I may pass over that point. But I wish to join issue with my hon. Friend Sir K. Venkatarreddi when in his enthusiasm he compared the Brahman to the European. He said that we are not

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familiar with our own brethren and that we cannot govern them any more than Europeans can govern us. With regard to the latter half of his remark I entirely agree, but when he goes forward and says that we Brahmans do not know our own countrymen, I must join issue with him respectfully. I admit I am not familiar with his part of the country, but I am quite familiar with my part of the country and I know this much : there are many Brahmans, hundreds and thousands of them, who are on intimate, peaceful and brotherly terms with many hundreds and thousands of non-Brahmans. They know their mode of living. They know how they live, move and have their being. They talk the same language as the non-Brahmans. They bathe in the same tank ; they worship in the same temple and practically they live the same lives together. And to suggest that we are a different community who cannot understand the non-Brahman is but a great injustice, to say the least. Again, may I ask in all humility, who are the ' non-Brahmans ' ? Do they inter-marry ? There are hundreds of sects among them who cannot inter-marry or inter-dine. I had hoped that in our anxiety to satisfy our reasonable hopes, we would not create further divisions amongst us. We, Brahmans, are of you, and you are of us, and no amount of logic or argument can ignore these facts. We are here for thousands of years, and we are going to be here, God willing, for thousands of years more . . ."

Diwan Bahadur Sir P. TYAGARAYA CHETTIYAR :—" And we admit, Sir, that we are slaves of the hon. Member's community."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir P. T. Chettiyar admits he is a slave, but he and I are slaves of the British Government. He and I are slaves I know, but I hope he and I are friends also. He admits that he is fettered, but I only wish he changes the name of the master. Then, based upon this argument my hon. Friend Sir K. Venkatarreddi went on to say that there would be no safety in this country so long as it is governed by a caste. Now, Sir, I entirely agree that so far as Government service is concerned, it ought not to be the monopoly of any particular community. And after all, countries outside India are also being governed efficiently ; why should you lay down that in India alone the heavens will fall if the non-Brahmans get their adequate representation in the services. Having said that, I may say that the hon. the Finance Member stands on very strong ground when he expressed his desire to know what it is that we really want in addition to the remedy already provided. It seems to me that we are all agreed on the principle contained in the resolution. The Government are agreed because they are working a non-Brahman Ministry. Their strength is in that Ministry. They have made their bed and they must lie on it, and they are committed to that principle whether they like it or not. The Justice party is committed to it. We, Nationalists, are committed to it by conviction and persuasion that we must see to it that communities other than those already over-represented in the services must get adequate protection or promotion until the inequality is redressed. Having said that, the question remains what more has got to be done. My hon. Friend Sir K. Venkatarreddi has given instances, without any names, of people whose claims have been overlooked in spite of this Government Order. Well, if that is so, I hope this Committee will investigate those facts, find out in what cases injustice has occurred, and recommend the remedy. We heard about the Law College case, and I only wish that Sir K. Venkatarreddi would support the motion

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in case a reduction of the salaries of Ministers is proposed. There is no use in saying”

*Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—“ Sir, I may say that I cannot be so easily drawn into such challenges as that. I shall certainly support the case in any committee that may be appointed in the cause of the non-Brahmans. As for the Ministers, you may leave them to myself, and I will cross swords with them if necessary.”

*Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ My complaint is that you do not care at all. I would only repeat my hon. Friend's words. If you are not going to be drawn into it, you will be only making a speech shouting at the hon. the Finance Member, but you will not be doing any thing to control the Ministers. Do you think you can receive the support of the whole non-Brahman community if you make speeches against the Reserved Departments but when the question of Transferred Departments comes you will see that it is settled with the Ministry ?”

*Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—“ May I just make a personal explanation, Sir, with regard to what my hon. Friend the Member for the University of Madras has been saying. With reference to the Law College appointment, I may say that the non-Brahman who was recommended by the College Committee was removed by the Minister and a Berhampur Brahman was put in his place.”

*Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Why not therefore reduce the Minister's salary and compel him to work in accordance with your policy ? That is the means by which you can do it, but not by shouting at the poor Finance Member, who can do nothing in the matter. What can he do ? He is a permanent Member of the Government. Therefore, why not reduce the Minister's salary and Sir K. Venkatarreddi take his place ? Many people would join to support him.

“ I know you want merely to capture the votes of the non-Brahman electors by shouting here to show that you are doing something for them. Why not tell them plainly ‘ We have been here for five years and we have failed to do anything ’. If the non-Brahman members of this House will do nothing more than shouting from here, I say give us a chance in the executive. . . .”

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—“ May I say that the one best method by which the Brahmans can help us in this Committee is by honestly coming forward and saying ‘ we do not want these appointments, these loaves, these fishes, for a number of years, say, ten years ; let them enjoy for themselves ’ ? Let the Brahmans in this House say that.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU PANTULU :—“ On a point of order, Sir, may I know if the hon. Member, Sir Venkatarreddi Nayudu, is in order in throwing out a challenge to Brahman members by interrupting a member speaking on a resolution ?”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ I am very glad that the cat is out of the bag. When the hon. the Finance Member asked on what principle he can keep out the Brahmans, there was an uproar from every side of the House and member after member said that he was asking for nothing of that kind.

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Now, Sir, Sir Venkatarreddi Nayudu says 'Let Brahmans say we do not want these appointments'. Why should he not get up and say in this House or elsewhere that for ten years no Brahmans shall be appointed?"

Rao Bahadur O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR:—"May I point out that in the resolution which I originally brought forward, to which nobody agreed, I said that for seven years no appointments from Brahmans shall take place, and that is why we agreed to the issuing of that Government Order?"

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I am glad that at least Mr. Tanikachala Chettiyar came forward in his usual vigour to state the possibility of keeping out a whole community from the service for five, six or seven years."

Rao Bahadur O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR:—"Mysore, Sir, has done it and I only wanted our Government to follow a model State like Mysore in saying that. I was not saying anything chimerical but what was being accepted as practical politics in a neighbouring State of ours and I wanted to bring this to the notice of this Government."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"All these years, there was no such defence put forward as is now done by the hon. Member for the University."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"If really I were in a position to speak on behalf of the whole of the Brahman community and if, as my hon. Friend Sir Venkatarreddi Nayudu wants it, I can commit the whole community to it, I shall advise them not to care for these appointments not only for seven years, but for seventy years."

Rao Bahadur O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR:—"So also said Sir K. Srinivasa Ayyangar. But it was not given effect to."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I am not so great as Sir K. Srinivasa Ayyangar. But I am a humble being. I do not think it is practical politics for any Government, even for a Government with Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu as Minister once more or with Mr. Tanikachala Chettiar as Minister, to say that a whole community shall be debarred from Government service. It is politics of despair; it is politics of cynicism; it is not practical politics at all."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"It is very easy to start a theory and then demolish it. Why should he presume such a thing? It is not our object."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Mr. Tanikachala Chettiyar has said it and it is his object. He has given us the example of the model State of Mysore. Now I am attacking that theory and pointing out that it is impossible to keep out any community and that it is not practical politics because the same turn will come to you to-morrow. There are communities and communities, and Mr. Veerian will be perfectly justified five years hence to come and say that hereafter no non-Brahman Hindu shall enter Government service. I really want to know if that is the way how you would suggest a solution of the problem."

"I do not want to take up any more time. I only want to say this. My hon. Friend Mr. Veerian says that this problem could be solved only by love and not by hate. May I appeal to my hon. Friends on the other side and say that this is a problem to be settled not by acrimonious discussion but by a principle of give and take? After all we have got to live in this

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country, we have got to live as friends and as brothers, and while we are fighting, the foreigner is lifting his eyes and strengthening his death-hold over the nation. Are we going to be parties to that game? This time I do suggest to friends on both sides of the House to tackle the problem as statesmen, as sons of the same mother and remember that after all no community is going to get any extraordinary advancement by Government service. It comes with ill grace for a member of the Brahman community to say it, and I belong to that community. But I still can detach myself and say that we are attaching an exaggerated importance to Government service. By all means let each community have its share. But I am sure there is a lesson which each community will, sooner than we can imagine, learn that Government service is not the salvation of any community. Till that is done, let us agree to the distribution of this patronage so as not to produce any sense of exclusion on either side, and let us not forget that we have to tackle very grave and serious national problems and that we have to face a strong alien Government. I confess it as a Swarajist, and I should like to point out that every ounce of energy that we have must be concentrated upon the winning of Swaraj. That cannot be done unless all communities love one another. I feel that this problem should be solved at once and that is why I am unwilling to let this opportunity go. But after having solved this, I am not going to stop there. I want that all communities, Brahmans and non-Brahmans, Hindus and Muhammadans, Christians and depressed classes must join together in one mighty battle for winning Swaraj. That is why I support the appointment of a committee."

Mr. P. N. MARTHANDAM PILLAI:—"On an occasion like this, I do not want to say anything which will embitter the feeling of any one in this House, and I do not want to follow the hon. Member from Cuddapah in that respect. I am rather surprised at the attitude taken up by the hon. the Finance Member; when every section of the House is agreed upon finding a solution for the very intricate and troublesome problem that is existing in this province, and when we are willing to find a very peaceful solution to satisfy all communities I do not know why the hon. the Finance Member is opposed to such a thing. I expected the Member for Government to say that they were here to give effect loyally to whatever resolution we may come to. If that had been the attitude of the hon. Member for the Government, we will have absolutely nothing to say against it. But the theory of efficiency is trotted out when we want to fix a proportion for the unrepresented classes. I know that this theory of efficiency is a vague and wiry theory which may be played any way in individual hands. If the hon. Member for the University is the Member in charge or is the man vested with this patronage, the direction of efficiency will be in a particular way, and if my hon. Friend Mr. Ghouse Mian Sahib is in charge, the direction of efficiency will be in some other direction. Then, Sir, if I may so respectfully put it, if I am in charge of the department, the direction of efficiency will be in a particular way. (Laughter.) I will not say in what direction it will be, Sir. Every Member of this House knows it and some Members have even complained against the direction in which efficiency is now travelling.

"Sir, it was suggested that vested interests ought not to be affected. I entirely agree with that proposition. In law it is an accepted principle that vested interests ought not to be disturbed. As a lawyer I bow to that

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proposition and accept it in a right loyal fashion. But the difficulty is this: are you going to allow it to such large extent that it creates gross inequalities, because at every turn you find yourself up against vested interests? As my hon. Friend for the University said very rightly this is a resolution in which we are agreed to give and take. I do say that vested interests will be affected and we shall not conceal the fact that vested interests will be affected. But if we are not prepared to touch those communities in the enjoyment of official preferments, we must also understand that there are others who are anxious to get into service. Therefore let us make room for these communities and we will be satisfied if equality is effected. My hon. Friend Mr. Veerian said that the educational qualifications of the depressed classes should be put at a level lower than those for the other classes. I personally think that we can very well agree to that proposition. For if we apply the tests of efficiency in particular communities to Adi-Dravidas and other depressed classes, I am perfectly sure those communities will not be capable of producing even half a dozen men for the services. What is the use of applying Oxford tests for these communities? After all, as my hon. Friend, Mr. Tanikachala Othettiyar said the efficiency in a particular community cannot be determined. It is only the individual efficiency that can be determined, and it is possible only in a vague manner to estimate what the amount of efficiency in a particular community is. So, in the case of the depressed classes we can relax the standard by which we judge other communities.

"Sir, I only want to say this before I sit down that unless the Government take it into their head to right loyally work out the conclusion which this committee will come to, I think there is no use in appointing a committee or in the committee coming to any definite conclusions in the matter. The committee will be composed of trusted members of this House and their opinion can be safely relied on, and if Government is anxious to respect the legitimate opinion of this House they cannot do better than by loyally carrying out the recommendation of this committee. With these few words I have great pleasure in supporting this amendment."

*Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I do not want to import into the discussion any communal rancour. I want this question to be settled as early as possible, because I find these disputes stand in the way of our working together for bigger ends. Nobody, Sir, has suggested that one community should for some time or for any long time be debarred altogether from employment in Government service. I do say, Sir, that it would be a very wrong policy to pursue. No community, however large in numbers, has a right to be altogether so tyrannical in these matters. But it is possible, I think, in making initial appointments to prescribe a higher percentage of appointments in the case of unrepresented or inadequately represented communities for some time to come, so that these inequalities may diminish in course of time. But we cannot follow the same principle in regard to promotions because those people who are already employed in the public service have a right to expect advancement in the usual course of things, and I do not think, Sir, because of these inequalities for which they are not responsible, we can penalize them. At the same time some attempt has to be made to reduce the present inequality gradually. To bring about a readjustment in course of time we even allow definitely a particular proportion

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of vacancies in the higher grades to be filled according to the seniority of the officers and a certain percentage by special selection from communities which are not adequately represented. Above all, initial appointments in every case must, I submit, be made by competitive tests and not from considerations of favouritism or partiality. However, I do not think it will be possible for us to emphasize or apply this principle to all grades without regard to the fact whether the appointments are of the lower grade or of the higher grade.

4-45 p.m. "Take for example, Sir, the case of the Executive Councillors who are few in number. In such cases where the appointments are very few we can never satisfy the communal aspirations. So I suggest that in regard only to grades having a large number of appointments such communal considerations might weigh but in the other cases where they are very few, communal considerations must not at all be taken into account and the best possible appointment should always be made. Otherwise, we shall be doing a disservice to the tax-payer on whose behalf my hon. Friend, Sir K. V. Reddi, made a vehement appeal. Just consider if we shall be justified in appointing to the highest post under the Government a person merely because he belongs to a particular community when we have more able and better qualified applicants to discharge the duties of the office. In regard to the bigger posts we must draw the line somewhere where communal considerations should cease to apply.

"Lastly, I must object to this artificial division sought to be created by interested parties between one community and another. I really fail to understand what single community or communities are contemplated when people are speaking of non-Brahmans. I know of non-Brahman communities, I am sorry to say that, who are as far divided from each other as any Brahman and non-Brahman communities. You must endeavour to do justice to all and not show consideration to a few favoured communities but to all communities which by an accident to-day are not able to assert or express themselves. For all these purposes, a committee is necessary which should go into all questions and face all issues squarely and find a solution for the various problems. I am very sorry the hon. the Finance Member does not see his way to accept the proposition that has been advanced to-day. He suggests that the hon. Members should form themselves into a committee. Well, Sir, may I know what would be the authority behind such a committee? Could they go and inspect the records in any office and can they ask the Collectors to produce papers for their perusal? It is to give this authority that a committee of which the hon. the Finance Member will be a member, is required. I very much hope that the hon. the Finance Member will reconsider his attitude and accede to the appointment of such a committee as has been suggested as I believe that the committee will be reasonable and acceptable to all sections of the House."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Sir, I should like to give my support to the resolution as amended. And, in doing so, I want to bring to the notice of this Council two very remarkable facts disclosed in this debate. The first to which reference was made by my hon. Friend Mr. Thanikachala Chettiyar, and others, is the remarkable amount of unanimity that exists among the different sides and sections of this House as regards the desirability of the

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inquiry of the kind contemplated. And the second thing equally remarkable in its own way is the somewhat discordant note struck by my hon. Friend the Finance Member with respect to the entire field traversed. I should have thought that when a debate on this very difficult and intricate matter proceeded on the lines it did, he as a Member of Government would have come forward and tried to meet our wishes, so that, taking advantage of the atmosphere of concord that now prevails, he might get over the difficulty and find an equitable settlement arrived at or, if the Government Order has worked successfully as he contends, prove that fact to a committee so constituted and wipe off the suspicion which exists with reason or without reason and founded on good ground or insufficient ground or no ground, so that such a suspicion might cease to be whispered. My hon. Friend from Coimbatore and the other members of the party to which I have the honour to belong have all conceded the point of the Mover that there is an amount of dissatisfaction with respect to the manner in which a party which is really more than half a century old has been treated. Brahman and non-Brahman have all agreed that an inquiry was desirable provided that is conducted with due caution and so as not to exacerbate communal feelings, or create jealousies and rivalries needlessly. My hon. Friend the Finance Member asks what can a committee constituted now do? He himself admits that the change brought about under these orders may not possibly be regarded by some as sufficient or sufficiently large. As a mathematician, he says that compared with the total number in the services the readjustment that is brought about must naturally be a very small number. I put it to him that that is a point on which a committee constituted by the common consent of all the parties will be of great help to him, to the Government and to the country (hear, hear). He might show them what the total number of appointments are, how many vacancies occurred normally during a year, how they are filled up and how under the operation of these new Government orders the adjustments could not be as large as now expected; upon all these points the committee could be furnished information and, if they are satisfied that they are as large as possible, I do not suppose that any one of us would be so cantankerous as to quarrel with the Government any further. The whole point, Mr. President, is this. The people are anxious for a settlement which would carry conviction on this subject for two reasons. One is, a large number on this side of the House and not a few on the other side would like to see this problem put away so that other and bigger questions might be taken up (hear, hear). The other thing is this. Some of us feel that it is because sufficient light has not been thrown on all the processes concerned that there is this room for suspicion over this matter. If a committee like this could be taken into full confidence by the Government and if they will assure the committee that all that is possible is being done by producing the number of applications which have been received both in the mufassal and in the headquarters, by the nature of the scrutiny involved whether these applications were examined by a single official or by a representative committee appointed by direction of the Government official (those are matters certainly relevant to this issue), if this is done and if the *bona fides* are proved, I do not think we need ask for anything more. I accept the statement of both sides of the House that there is no desire to inflict any injustice on any one community. But I entirely demur to the argument of my hon. friend Sir K. V. Reddi when in answer to the hon. the Finance

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Member he said (I put it in a short form) that as the Britisher is to the Indian so the Brahman is to the rest of us. I can understand a European, an Englishman, when he applies the test of efficiency so far as Indians are concerned, and as between Indians themselves. But as to the question of Indians among themselves, I cannot understand these abstract, ethical standards or standards of efficiency. But suppose as a nationalist I am to apply to my own countrymen, no matter to what caste they belong, the identical test which according to the ethics and principles of the word elsewhere can only be applied as between different nationalities and could be applied only by an Indian to an Englishman or by an Englishman to an Indian? We are not prepared as Nationalists to do so and our whole demeanour, attitude, gesture would be identical with that . . ."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—"How can the theory of efficiency differ in the two cases, Sir?"

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"Because as between my own nationality and other nationalities, I want my men irrespective of efficiency. But as between men of my own nationality, I would certainly place some regard for efficiency. If my hon. Friend cannot concede so much, then all I can say is so far as that question is concerned I dare say an Englishman wishing to support an Indian merely on the ground of efficiency will be perfectly relevant and justifiable as a British nationalist, and that is the identical attitude I would adopt. I entirely agree with my hon. Friend for the University when he said that the importance assumed of office is growing less and will grow less as democracy progresses in our country. But I cannot agree with the hon. the Finance Member in saying that at the present time it is merely a question of loaves and fishes of office. It is something more marvellous. We have to view efficiency from a social point. Unfortunately our country has been under a bureaucracy, under a bureaucratic system of Government, a sort of centralized system of bureaucracy where all influence and power is asserted by office and office alone. Therefore, I think, until self-government makes greater progress this is bound to assume a big importance such as it does not assume in England. If the hon. the Finance Member wants to reduce the importance of office let him promote self-government and this would disappear of its own accord.

"Well, Sir, my attention is being called to the progress of the hand of the clock there. I do not wish to detain the House any longer.

"We look upon this as a means to the end. We want a settlement
6 p.m. between ourselves. We want to approach this question in a spirit of fairness and equity, something more than give and take. We do not want any bargain. What we want to know is this: taking all facts into consideration, what sort of settlement would be best for us to have, so that this question may not be raised again? There is no use saying, 'you constitute yourselves into a committee and let us know what you want.' We want the hon. the Finance Member to be a member of that committee; we want all the Executive Councillors to be there. We want also the hon. the Minister for Education to be there (loud laughter) to explain the position of the Berhampur Brahman. They may have their difficulties ('hear, hear'). We must enter in a spirit of sympathy into this question and try to arrive at some kind of settlement, without serious impairment

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of efficiency, with due regard to the larger considerations attached to office in our country, and the political aspects the question has assumed—which whether right or wrong, you cannot ignore, but must recognize to be a fact. I earnestly hope that Government will accept this resolution and try to help us when we are honestly engaged in composing our differences and do something which would be a good step in the onward march of our country and in our nation-building.”

Rao Bahadur O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR:—“I beg to move for a closure.”

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—“Mr. President, the Leader of the Opposition asks me to finish my speech within five minutes and I think I shall not take even that time. I am extremely sorry the Brahman-Non-Brahman question was brought into the discussion to-day. My resolution was one of love; my resolution was an attempt at evolving concord out of chaos that is existing in our country; my resolution is an attempt at developing a homogeneous whole of an Indian nation out of the heterogeneous variety of masses that exist to-day. So, Sir, I thought all the Nationalists, all the Swarajists would help me in carrying out my resolution; but I am extremely sorry that an amendment has been proposed by my hon. Friend Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar. I have to accept it because the whole House is for it. (Laughter.) Sir, individuals perish, communities may cease to exist, but society lives and humanity survives for ever. (‘Hear, hear.’) Our duty is clear, we must sink individual selfishness, communal selfishness and realize that each individual lives for other individuals and each community for other communities and all communities, for humanity in general. There should be individual adjustments and communal adjustments. So, I am very glad that my Friend Mr. Satyamurti has come forward to support this resolution wholeheartedly. But one Satyamurti does not make his whole community. I wish my Friend Mr. Satyamurti goes about the country and preaches that the salvation of our country depends on communal representation, that national unity depends on communal representation. (Laughter.) Sir, I said, on a former occasion, unfortunately, there are in our country caste tight, community tight and race tight compartments and between members of one community and those of another community, there is as much difference as there is between these communities and any people that came to settle in our land which statement was taken exception to. I ask, Sir, between members of my own community (Vellala) and members of the community to which my Friend M. C. Raja belongs, what is there in common? Is there inter-dining, is there inter-marrying, is there inter-worshipping (laughter)? On the other hand, we give more privileges to people settled in our land, than we give to the depressed classes. We allow Europeans to go as far as our Dwajasthambam in our temples and allow them to go through streets through which our own members of the depressed classes are not allowed.

“Only one word, Sir. My friend Mr. Saldanha was telling us and Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar echoed him, that appointments should be distributed according to educational qualifications. Sir, if all the graduates turned out from our University are to be employed, there are no employments under our Government. (Hear, hear.) I tabled this resolution not because of the money, value attached to appointments, not because that I wanted

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that compensation should be given to the parents that educated their children, but it is to give some influence to various communities, to create a status and give some power in their hands. Sir, Government appointments, however low they may be, exert their own influence in the land. It is a power in the land. It is not the Law Member that is in evidence in the country, but it is the sub-inspector of police. It is not the Revenue Member that is felt in a taluk, but the revenue inspector. It is not the Irrigation Member or the Public Works Minister that is holding the mirasidar in terror, it is the Public Works and the irrigation overseer. It is this power that all the communities want in their hands. The wealth producing communities in this land, the depressed classes, the ryots and other communities in whom industry is a hereditary avocation, it is these communities that want that power in their hands. When the committee sits to discuss the percentage of appointments they should take into consideration the numerical strength and tax-paying capacity of these communities, but the latter should not be taken into consideration in the case of depressed classes as the depressed classes have been denied all privileges for a very long time, for over two thousand years. It is to take note of these and to effect a compromise that the committee is intended. Sir, I am sorry that a discordant note in this most acceptable resolution was sounded by my hon. Friend Mr. Narasimhacharlu. I am sorry that this discordant note came from a member belonging to a community which was intended to be most cosmopolitan by its sacred fount (Hear, hear). This is an attempt to striking at the root of social and political injustice. Social and religious inequalities have existed in our country from time immemorial, from the time of Buddha to that of Ramanuja, and further down and they attempted to strike at the root of these inequalities. When kings were everything and people were nothing they were directed to levelling up social and religious inequalities. Now, Sir, when a democratic form of Government, the British Government, came to rule over us, it recognized immediately the inequalities and wanted to give political equalities by distributing their patronage among the various communities. This was done nearly three quarters of a century ago as was evidenced in Board's Standing Order 1854. It was the then paternal British Government that did it. Such were the officers of the Government then. I am extremely sorry to see that the officers of the present Government are very different from those that existed then. (Laughter.) Look at that picture and this. Those people who recognized the necessity and equity of communal representation and these people who will not give us communal representation even though for the third time it is brought into this Council. There is another thing that I want to say a word about. My Friend Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar this morning said that one community gets 40 per cent according to the resolution and so these things ought to be gone into in detail. But the community for which I wanted 40 per cent is a community that comprises 70 per cent of the population and pays 75 per cent of the revenue, in fact that community should get a larger share but that community has always sacrificed for the benefit of other communities. So I marked only 40 per cent for that community. With these words—(I am asked by the Leader of the Opposition to sit down)—I commend the motion to the acceptance of this House."

The motion of Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar as amended by Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar was put and carried.

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VI

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING THE NOTICE OF MOTIONS FOR REDUCTION OF GRANTS.

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Before the House adjourns, I should like to remind hon. Members that motions for reduction of grants should be sent in before 3 p.m. on the 9th March 1925, and also that where token motions are made, I shall be obliged if hon. Members will add the purpose, so that I may be able to arrange the order in which the motions should be discussed. There was some little confusion last year owing to the omission of some hon. Members to declare their purpose.

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ According to the arrangement, three days—4th, 5th and 6th—are devoted to a general discussion of the Budget. I find from the agenda that has been distributed to-day that my friend the hon. the Finance Member is to introduce the Cochin Port Trust Bill on one of these days. I do not know how long it will take and whether the time taken over that will be added to the period allotted for the discussion, i.e., three days.”

The hon. Mr. R. A. GRAHAM :—“ I have no objection to postponing it.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Either it will be disposed of in a short time or, if it takes time, I will endeavour to compensate the House for the loss of time.”

The House adjourned (5-15 p.m.) to meet again at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, the 4th March.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

[2nd March 1925]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 237 asked by Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhachariu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd March 1925, page 535 supra.]

Memorandum.

Abolition of the Rayachoti division.—The Rayachoti division at present comprises the Pulivendla and Rayachoti taluks. Direct communication between Rayachoti and Pulivendla is difficult and the more convenient route lies through Cuddapah. The present Cuddapah division is small, having only one taluk, and the work in it need not occupy an officer's full time. The Cuddapah and Rayachoti taluks will form a more convenient division than the present Rayachoti division. It is therefore proposed to add the Rayachoti taluk to the Cuddapah division and the Pulivendla taluk to the Jammalamadugu division from which it is proposed to remove the present Kamalapuram taluk, restoring the Jammalamadugu division to its original constitution.

2. *Abolition of the Kamalapuram taluk and its conversion into a Deputy Tahsildar's division.*—Kamalapuram taluk was newly formed by adding some villages of the Proddatur taluk to the old Kamalapuram Deputy Tahsildar's division. It is now proposed to reconvert it into a Deputy Tahsildar's division and to attach it to the Cuddapah taluk. As communications are easy, Cuddapah taluk as enlarged by the addition of the proposed Kamalapuram Deputy Tahsildar's division will not be a heavy charge.

3. *Abolition of the Sidhout taluk.*—The Sidhout taluk is a very hilly and sparsely populated tract with a population of about 60,000 and revenue of Rs. 90,000. There is no direct communication between Sidhout town, the headquarters of the taluk, and the Obalam valley which contains about a fourth of the villages in the taluk. The easiest access to this valley is from Badvel town. The distance between Badvel and Sidhout is only 21 miles of good road. Though the area of these two taluks is extensive, a good deal of it is reserved forest where the Tahsildar need seldom go. It is quite unnecessary to duplicate the Treasury, Abkari and Special fund establishments for this area while a Deputy Tahsildar will give the Tahsildar all the relief necessary in respect of his other work such as azmoish and inspections. It is therefore proposed to abolish the Sidhout taluk and convert it into a Deputy Tahsildar's division to be attached to the Badvel taluk.

4. *Abolition of the Deputy Tahsildar's division of Cuddapah and Lakkireddipalle.*—It is proposed to abolish these two offices and locate them at Kamalapuram and Sidhout.

5. There is no work under the Estates Land Act in the district nor any on behalf of local boards except in Rajampet. Criminal work in all the courts is light and revenue work is not heavy. The proposals are workable and their adoption will result in a saving of about Rs. 39,000 a year.

[3rd February 1925]

THE KERALA SOAP INSTITUTE, CALICUT—*cont.*Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1924—*cont.*CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES—*cont.*

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Brought forward ..						
Capital— <i>cont.</i>						
Add—Accumulated profits—	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Profit to 1921-22 ..	84,520	15	8			
Less—Loss for 1922-23 ..	23,320	12	5			
Passage money for Superintendent.	1,563	8	0			
Loss on sale of soda ash.	957	4	5			
Loss for 1923-24 ..	9,939	8	5			
	35,681	1	3			
				48,839	14	5
Reserve for bad and doubtful debts—						
Liabilities—						
For goods supplied ..				603	7	6
For expenses ..				3,130	4	10
For Customer's credit balance ..				595	6	5
Accountant-General, Madras—Suspense ..				155	2	4
Security deposits invested as per contra—						
Store-keeper ..				1,000	0	0
Late traveller—Kasipathy ..				2,000	0	0
Firewood contractor ..				200	0	0
				3,200	0	0
Total ..				3,38,932	3	10

PROPERTY AND ASSETS.

Fixed Capital Expenditure—

Government land for the Institute—

As per Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1923.

Add Additions during the year ..

21,000 0 0

4,656 0 0

25,656 0 0

Buildings—

As per Balance sheet as at 31st March 1923.

Add Additions during the year ..

13,583 14 5

80,987 0 0

94,570 14 5

327 14 5

94,233 0 0

Plant and Machinery—

In use as per Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1923.

Add Glycerine plant now in use ..

Additions during the year ..

31,883 0 0

9,712 9 6

4,323 1 4

45,918 11 4

23,140 7 8

22,778 3 8

Add Machinery fitted up as per Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1923.

Less Glycerine plant in use ..

27,465 12 9

9,712 9 6

17,753 3 3

375 6 11

17,377 12 4

40,156 0 0

Carried over ..

1,60,045 0 9

[2nd March 1925]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 247 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd March 1925, page 550 supra.]

G.O. No. 1599, Home (Education), dated 13th December 1918.

HEAD—the following papers :—

(i)

Letter from the hon. Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department, dated Madras, the 10th August 1918, No. C. 6807.

With reference to paragraph 4 of G.O. Mis. No. 1108, Educational, dated 5th October 1915, I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to let me know whether Government are prepared to sanction the appointment of music teachers in Government girls' schools where only a portion, say, not less than a half of the cost, is met by the levy of a special fee from the pupils or whether it was the intention of Government that the special fee levied from pupils for the purpose was to cover the full salary of the teacher.

(ii)

Letter from H. S. DUNCAN, Esq., M.A., Acting Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department, dated Madras, the 21st September 1918, No. R.C. 6807.

In continuation of my letter, C. No. 6807, dated 10th August 1918, I have the honour to state that class singing would be taught by the ordinary teachers on the staff of a school so that it is necessary to entertain a separate music teacher only in cases where individual instruction in instrumental music is to be provided for. It seems desirable that in these cases Government should bear half the cost on account of the salary of the teacher while the other half should be met out of special fees levied from pupils who take advantage of the provision made for the teaching of the subject. As it will, however, be very troublesome in each case to see that such fees cover half the salary of the teacher I beg to propose that when it is ascertained that there is a real demand for teaching music as a special subject in any particular school an extra teacher be entertained for the purpose at the cost of Government and special fees covering an indeterminate share of it be levied from the pupils attending the music class.

The foregoing remarks are based on the notes left by Mr. Stone.

Order—No. 1599, Home (Education), dated 13th December 1918.

Subject to the following conditions, the Government generally approve the employment of music teachers in Government girls' schools with a view to individual instruction being imparted in instrumental music :—

(i) that the special teacher of music is ordinarily employed only in institutions of the secondary and the higher elementary grades, and

(ii) that a special fee is levied from girls who are desirous of participating in the music class.

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2. The Government consider that the special fee adverted to above should be on a uniform scale irrespective of the strength of the music class. It may, however, be graduated according to the kind of instrument employed and probably also vary with reference to the conditions of different localities. The special fee collected which is expected to be ordinarily sufficient to cover a moiety of the teacher's salary in any particular school should be credited to Government. The salary of the teacher will be paid as usual by the Government and should be drawn on the establishment bill of the school.

3. The general approval now conveyed does not dispense with the need for obtaining specific sanction of Government whenever it is proposed to employ a teacher of music in any school. Every such proposal should be accompanied by an estimate of the financial results.

(True extract)

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction,
" Accountant-General (through Financial Department).
" Financial Department.



APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 248 asked by Mr. R. Veerian at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd March 1925, page 552 supra.]

Statement showing castevar distribution of students in the various departments of the School of Arts and Crafts, Madras.

Department.	Europeans, Eurasians and Anglo- Indians.	Indian Christians.	Adi- Dravidas.	Brahmans.	Non- Brahmans.	Muham- madans.	Total.
1. Wood-carving.	1	14	12	5	105	6	143
2. Lacquer work..	2	10	1	2	71	3	89
3. Goldsmith ..	..	1	..	..	20	..	21
4. Metal work ..	..	..	..	..	16	..	16
5. Modelling ..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
6. Carpet weaving.	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
7. Engraving ..	..	8	11	6	107	4	136
8. Special paint- ing.	1	2	..	3	23	1	30
9. Ladies drawing class.	10	2	..	..	2	..	14
Total ..	14	37	24	16	349	17	457

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 249 asked by Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd March 1925, page 553 supra.]

List of persons dealt with judicially upon charges relating to the Fituri.

Name.	Village.	Sections of I.P.C.	Result of case.	Court.	Case number and date of conviction.
1. Kologani Sangathulu ..	Peddavala ..	121-A, 122, 143, 145, 148 and 386.	Three years' R.I.	Agency Additional Sessions Judge, Visagapatnam.	S.C. 16/28, 23rd June 1923.
2. Ramesa Sanyasi ..	Chaparatiapalem.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
3. Pittam Polayya ..	Rammapalem.	Do.	Imprisonment till the rising of the Court.	Do.	Do.
4. Kimidy Achayya ..	Maharam ..	Do.	Five years' R.I.	Do.	Do.
5. P. Venkataswamy ..	Peddapur ..	Do.	Three years' R.I.	Do.	Do.
6. Panasala Kanniah Padal ..	Ramparaguda ..	Do.	Five years' R.I.	Do.	Do.
7. Sankoji Gangula ..	Maharam ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
8. Sunkari Somanna ..	Gonerlapalem.	Do.	Three years' R.I.	Do.	Do.
9. Chetala Gangiah ..	Do. ..	Do.	One year's R.I.	Do.	Do.
10. Poulia Sathiah ..	Kothur ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
11. Thota Maridiah ..	Nadimpalem ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
12. Sumarala Malliah ..	Old Krishna-devipeta.	Do.	Three years' R.I.	Do.	Do.
13. Jertha Thokiah ..	Peddavala ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
14. Konda Gangiah ..	Anakampalem.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
15. Pandari Ramaswami ..	Old Krishna-devipeta.	Do.	Imprisonment till the rising of the Court.	Do.	Do.
16. Adapa Pothiraju ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
17. Pegu Laxmiah ..	Ankumpalem ..	Do.	Three years' R.I.	Do.	Do.
18. Reddi Venkiah ..	Ganurapalem.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
19. Yerranchetti Pentugadu.	Krishnadevi-peta.	Do.	Imprisonment till the rising of the Court.	Do.	Do.
20. Panasala Mallo Padal ..	Ramparaguda ..	Do.	Three years' R.I.	Do.	Do.
21. Gabulangi Laxmiah ..	Dokalan ..	Do.	Seven years' R.I.	Do.	Do.
22. Kakaru Borriah ..	Gummadiguda.	Do.	Three years' R.I.	Do.	Do.
23. Jertha Yendudu alias Nayina Bahah.	Do.	121, 121-A, 122, 143, 147 and 148.	Transportation for life	Do.	S.C. 20/23, 30th July 1922.
24. Kakaru Gangadu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
25. Kakaru Bahadu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
26. Sathiah Paridasi ..	Kodasingi ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
27. Sagina Sanyasi Padal ..	Singanaipalli ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
28. Gam Malludora ..	Nadimpalem ..	121, 121-A, 122, 145, 148 and 386.	Do.	Do.	S.C. 10/21, 12th May 1924.
29. Bonangi Pothiraju ..	Sarabhanu-palem.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
30. Sunkari Pothiah ..	Thyaga ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
31. Sankoji Pandadu ..	Ganurapalem.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
32. Gollangi Sanyasi ..	Kakhalapudi ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
33. Keri Kanniguda ..	Old Krishna-devipeta.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
34. Taggi Thapanmdora ..	Gudem ..	143	Six months' R.I.	Assistant Commissioner, Rampa sub-division.	1922 October, C. C. 9, 26th October 1922.
35. Taggi Sannasathora ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
36. Dasakonda Yerrasu ..	Joddaram ..	Do.	Three months' R.I.	Do.	C.C. 7, 6th Mar. 1923.
37. Pingati Somayya ..	Choodipalem ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	C.C. 45, 6th February 1923.
38. Amparangi Appuniah ..	Gudem ..	Do.	Six months' R.I.	Taluk Magistrate, Gudem.	Do.
39. Mandapa Muradiah ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	C.C. 6/23, 3rd March 1923.
40. Mandapa Mudipiah ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
41. Redi Sanyasi ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
42. Yiradu Lechada ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
43. Mutladam Muthu alias Sanyasidora.	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	3rd March 1923.
44. Methi Thokkudu alias Chitakalliah.	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
45. Sagina Mallo Padal ..	Singanaipalli ..	176	Two months' S.I.	Assistant Commissioner, Rampa.	C.C. 20/23, 6th March 1923.
46. Sagina Veerannah Padal.	Jarla ..	216-A	Two years' R.I.	Agency Commissioner.	C.C. 1/24, 7th September 1922.
47. Karaku Pattidora ..	Karaku ..	176, 216-A and 178.	One month's S.I.	Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Narasipalem.	October 1922, 3rd October 1922.

List of persons dealt with judicially upon charges relating to the Pindari—cont.

Name.	Village.	Sections of I.P.C.	Result of case.	Court.	Case number and date of conviction.
48. Kakale Bhagesu ..	Poddegadaba ..	216-A and 175.	Eighteen months' R.I. ..	Agency Commis- sioner.	C.C. 7, 30th Novem- ber 1924, C.C. 11/22.
49. Panasia Peddipadal ..	Muttadar Maka- rasu.	216-A ..	Two years' R.I. Reversed on appeal in High Court.	Do.	C.C. 11/22, 28th November 1922.
50. Taggi Nadipidora ..	Gudam ..	216-A and 182.	Eighteen months' R.I. ..	Assistant Commis- sioner, Rampa.	C.C. 11, 23rd Feb. 1923.
51. Kakuru Nadipannab ..	Gunnadigonda.	176 ..	Three months' R.I. ..	Do.	C.C. 13/23, 23rd Feb. 1923.
52. Roya Badennah ..	Annavaram ..	Do. ..	Six months' S.I. ..	Do.	C.C. 15, 22nd Feb. 1923.
53. Muttadam Podidora ..	Boddamanu Pakam.	Do. ..	Three months' S.I. ..	Do.	C.C. 10, 28rd Feb. 1923.
54. Kakuru Begganah ..	Gunnadigonda.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	C.C. 19, 23rd Feb. 1923.
55. Jertha Yerradu ..	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	C.C. 14, 22nd Feb. 1923.
56. Gemili Ramachandra Naidu.	Gemili ..	Do. ..	Aquitted ..	Assistant Commis- sioner, Ghats.	C.C. 7, 28th March 1923.
57. Machiraju Sanyasi Raju.	Gangaraju Madgole.	216-A, 182 and 176.	Charged for these offences, but con- victed for offences under section 182, I.P.C. Fined Rs. 500; in default, one month's S.I.	Do.	C.C. 8, 28th March 1923.
58. Marla Lingannah Dora ..	Sirapilly ..	176 ..	Three months' S.I. ..	Assistant Commis- sioner, Rampa.	C.C. 8, 27th Feb. 1923.
59. Pothuru Balayya ..	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	C.C. 8, 27th Feb. 1923.
60. Ducharti Balayya ..	Kakiripadu ..	Do. ..	Six months' S.I. ..	Do.	C.C. 13, 27th Feb. 1923.
61. Gubblingi Chinniah Dora.	Dokkaler ..	176 ..	Three months' S.I. ..	Assistant Commis- sioner, Rampa.	C.C. 17, 27th Feb. 1923.
62. Gubelangi Pattidora ..	Do.	Do. ..	One month's S.I. ..	Do.	C.C. 18, 27th Feb. 1923.
63. Sagima Chinniah Padal ..	Do.	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. ..	Do.	C.C. 19, 27th Feb. 1923.
64. Deengiri Chinniah, Village Munsif.	Gondipillai ..	216-A and 176.	Nine months' R.I. and 6 months' S.I.	Do.	C.C. 20/21, 27th Feb. 1923.

65. Muttadam Veerayyadora, Village Munsif.	Lakshavaram ..	176 ..	Aquitted ..	Do.	C.C. 22, 27th Feb. 1923.
66. Sagima Sanyasi Padal ..	Chavudayilli ..	Do. ..	Six months' S.I. ..	Do.	C.C. 23, 27th Feb. 1923.
67. Puvayi Chinula Dora, Village Munsif.	Salai ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	C.C. 24, 27th Feb. 1923.
68. Adaga Balish Padal, Village Munsif.	Sangula ..	Do. ..	Four months' S.I. ..	Do.	C.C. 25, 27th Feb. 1923.
69. Palluru Ramiah, Village Munsif.	Sirapalli ..	176 ..	Six months' S.I. ..	Do.	C.C. 26, 27th Feb. 1923.
70. Kunkipati Lingannah Padal.	Chaparati- palem.	Do. ..	Three months' S.I. ..	Do.	C.C. 27, 27th Feb. 1923.
71. Pappala Pandiah ..	Sarabhavaram ..	216-A and 177.	Two years' R.I. ..	Do.	C.C. 28, 12th Oct. 1923.
72. Sumaria Appannab ..	Nadipalem ..	216-A ..	Do. ..	Do.	C.C. 42, 12th Oct. 1923.
73. Jolugu Ashiah, Petan- dar.	Malamsakaram ..	176 ..	Six months' S.I. ..	Do.	C.C. 23, 1st Oct. 1923.
74. Ch. Narasiah, Village Munsif.	Boddanamidi ..	Do. ..	Three months' S.I. ..	Do.	C.C. 20, 27th Sep. 1923.
75. S. Mahayya ..	Nirumalapalem.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	C.C. 21, 27th Sep. 1923.
76. Mathe Chinnayya ..	Malampeta near Adabala.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	C.C. 26, 8th Oct. 1923.
77. Kella Veerayya ..	Madgole ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	C.C. 25, 8th Oct. 1923.
78. Bengala Ranaswami ..	Kothuru ..	Do. ..	Six months' S.I. and Rs. 100 fine, in default six months' S.I.	Taluk Magistrate, Gudem.	C.C. 27, 8th Oct. 1923.
79. Vadapilly Ramajoguram.	Kommika ..	177 ..	Six months' R.I. ..	Do.	C.C. 13, 9th Oct. 1923.
80. Sennaria Peddabbi ..	Nadimpalem ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	C.C. 22, 29th Sep. 1923.
81. Vardhi Pakera ..	Bodlaguda ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Taluk Magistrate, Addateegula.	C.C. 34, 17th Sep. 1923.
82. Benam Thammiah ..	Tallapalem ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	C.C. 35, 17th Sep. 1923.
83. Baschala Gangiah ..	Kirraha ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	C.C. 36, 17th Sep. 1923.
84. Kakara Pantiah, Village Munsif.	Ketherahuddi ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Taluk Magistrate, Gudem.	C.C. 30, 18th Oct. 1923.
85. Pothuru Malliah, Village Munsif.	Molagulametta.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	C.C. 31, 18th Oct. 1923.

List of persons dealt with judicially upon charges relating to the Pindari—cont.

Name.	Village.	Sections of I. P. C.	Result of case.	Court.	Case number and date of conviction.
86. Sahukari Soorannah ..	Makaram ..	177	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 200 fine, in default six months' R.I.	Taluk Magistrate, Gudum.	C.C. 29, 18th Oct. 1923.
87. Tirunagari Tirupathiah ..	Do. ..	175	Six months' S.I. and Rs. 25 fine, in default six months' S.I.	Do.	C.C. 33, 19th Oct. 1923.
88. Sahukari Ramannah ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Six months' S.I. and Rs. 100 fine, in default six months' S.I.	Do.	C.C. 35, 19th Oct. 1923.
89. Kuncha Balasu ..	Battannetta ..	176 and 202 ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 25 fine, in default one month's R.I.	Do.	C.C. 34, 22nd Oct. 1923.
90. Sesti Ramiah ..	Velagalapalem ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 100 fine, in default six months' R.I.	Do.	C.C. 35, 22nd Oct. 1923.
91. Desagiri Ayyanna Padal ..	Katragada ..	176 and 202 ..	Six months' R.I.	Do.	C.C. 36, 22nd Oct. 1923.
92. Saakari Venkiah ..	Gamelapalem ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 100 fine, in default six months' R.I.	Do.	C.C. 37, 21st Oct. 1923.
93. Avana Venkataramiah ..	Thyagalametia ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 25 fine, in default one month's R.I.	Do.	C.C. 38, 22nd Oct. 1923.
94. Seggey Barayya ..	Eatapanukulu ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 50 fine, in default one month's R.I.	Do.	C.C. 39, 22nd Oct. 1923.
95. Kunchi Balasu ..	Kommangi ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 200 fine, in default six weeks' R.I.	Do.	C.C. 40, 22nd Oct. 1923.
96. Usagala Kantayya ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 25 fine, in default one month's R.I.	Do.	C.C. 41, 23rd Oct. 1923.
97. Lake Unganandhara ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 10 fine, in default one month's R.I.	Do.	C.C. 42, 23rd Oct. 1923.
98. Talavi Singala ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 25 fine, in default one month's R.I.	Do.	C.C. 43, 23rd Oct. 1923.
99. Kandoi Luxmiah ..	Damanapilly ..	202	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 10 fine, in default one month's R.I. and six months' R.I. and these to run consecutively.	Do.	C.C. 44, 23rd Oct. 1923.
100. Kurudi Yerriah ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	C.C. 45, 23rd Oct. 1923.
101. Gommala Balab ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	C.C. 46, 23rd Oct. 1923.
102. Vasepari Chiniah ..	Maharam ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 100 fine, in default six weeks' R.I.	Do.	C.C. 47, 23rd Oct. 1923.
103. Saggy Karayya ..	Singadhara ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. in default one month's R.I.	Do.	C.C. 48, 23rd Oct. 1923.
104. Pothuru Gangiah ..	Gadavaturti Chootipalem ..	176	Three months' S.I.	Sub-Assistant Agent, Polavaram.	C.C. 1, 1st Nov. 1923.
105. Pothuru Chiniah ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
106. Tati Lechaniah Dora, Village Munsif ..	Madan ..	202	Six months' R.I. one count, six months' R.I. and Rs. 50 fine, in default six months' R.I.	Taluk Magistrate, Gudum.	C.C. 49, 6th Nov. 1923.
107. Sagina Sanjayi Padal, Village Munsif of Lingavaram ..	Lingavaram ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 25 fine, in default one month's R.I.	Do.	C.C. 50, 6th Nov. 1923.
108. Poesari Malladara ..	Sallai ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 15 fine, in default one month's R.I.	Do.	C.C. 51, 6th Nov. 1923.
109. Mattadam Lingannah Dora ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	C.C. 52, 6th Nov. 1923.
110. Palasi Mallayya ..	Yerracheruvula ..	Do. ..	Six months' S.I. and Rs. 90 fine, in default six weeks' S.I.	Do.	C.C. 53, 6th Nov. 1923.
111. Pasapaleti Malla Padal, Village Munsif ..	Cherakuni-pukulu ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 10 fine, in default three weeks' R.I.	Do.	C.C. 54, 17th Nov. 1923.
112. Mutia aia, Badidora, Village Munsif ..	Vangasari ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	C.C. 55, 17th Nov. 1923.
113. Lakshmi Ramannab, Village Munsif ..	Kimeria ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 20 fine, in default one month's R.I.	Do.	C.C. 57, 17th Nov. 1923.
114. Kooda Nookayya ..	Padi ..	176 and 202 ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 15 fine, in default one month's R.I.	Do.	C.C. 59, 28th Nov. 1923.
115. Konakani Venkataswami ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 25 fine, in default one month's R.I.	Do.	C.C. 61, 28th Nov. 1923.
116. Edinai Jagayya ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	C.C. 62, 28th Nov. 1923.
117. Okkire Sanjayi ..	Koppikonda ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	C.C. 63, 28th Nov. 1923.
118. Poesari Jagayya ..	Yeddavamidya ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 10 fine, in default one month's R.I.	Do.	C.C. 64, 28th Nov. 1923.
119. Pangi Mallayya, Village Munsif ..	Annavaridara Konda ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 25 fine, in default one month's R.I.	Do.	C.C. 65, 30th Nov. 1923.
120. Kandula Pinnala ..	Tazlapalem ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	C.C. 66, 30th Nov. 1923.
121. Velasuru Dekannah ..	Annavaram ..	202	Do.	Do.	C.C. 68, 1st Dec. 1923.
122. Jertha Balayya ..	Kondahyagonda ..	176 and 202 ..	Six months' R.I.	Do.	C.C. 67, 6th Dec. 1923.

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List of persons dealt with judicially upon charges relating to the Pitur—cont.

Name.	Village.	Sections of I.E.C.	Result of case.	Court.	Case number and date of conviction.
123. Jertha Thollamayya ..	Kondalayya-gonda.	176 and 202 ..	Six months' R.I. ..	Taluk Magistrate, Gudum.	C.C. 88, 6th Dec. 1923.
124. Kappu Gantayya Pettan-dar.	Labbarti ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 25 fine, in default one month's R.I.	Do.	C.C. 69, 10th Dec. 1923.
126. Madala Nookayya ..	Do ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 15 fine, in default one month's R.I.	Do.	C.C. 70, 10th Dec. 1923.
126. Kilimay Buddiah ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Six months' S.I. and Rs. 50 fine, in default six months' R.I.	Do.	C.C. 71, 10th Dec. 1923.
127. Jertha Pandiah ..	Chintakampa-lem.	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 15 fine, in default one month's R.I.	Do.	C.C. 78, 10th Dec. 1923.
128. Navaranni Jogiah ..	Guddipilly ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 25 fine, in default one month's R.I.	Do.	C.C. 74, 10th Dec. 1923.
129. Patheru Yendiah, Village Munsif.	Marrakada ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 20 fine, in default six weeks' R.I.	Do.	C.C. 75, 10th Dec. 1923.
130. Bandangi Yerriah ..	Tallapalem ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 10 fine, in default one month's R.I.	Do.	C.C. 76, 11th Dec. 1923.
131. Koda Ramiah ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	C.C. 77, 11th Dec. 1923.
132. Burari Ramiah, Petandar.	Asonigiri ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. ..	Do.	C.C. 78, 13th Dec. 1923.
133. Talla Poliah ..	Gannalapalem.	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 20 fine, in default one month's R.I.	Do.	C.C. 82, 15th Dec. 1923.
134. Avaru Jaggiyah ..	Thyagalasetta.	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 10 fine, in default one week's R.I.	Do.	C.C. 83, 15th Dec. 1923.
135. Pandari Gurannah ..	Gedalapalem ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 15 fine, in default three weeks' R.I.	Do.	C.C. 84, 18th Dec. 1923.
136. Angara Nookiah ..	Degalapalem ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	C.C. 85, 18th Dec. 1923.
137. Golisingi Chinniah ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	C.C. 86, 18th Dec. 1923.
138. Madala Sanyasi ..	Nallagonda ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	C.C. 87, 18th Dec. 1923.
139. Papala Yerriah ..	Koppikonda ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	C.C. 88, 18th Dec. 1923.
140. Kooda Yerriah ..	Anahampalem.	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 10 fine, in default two months' R.I.	Do.	C.C. 97, 18th Dec. 1923.

141. Patheru Venkiah ..	Sendarakota ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 150 fine, in default one month's R.I.	Do.	C.C. 72, 23rd Apr. 1924.
142. Sena Balasa ..	Razavommaggi station, Guddepally ..	177 and 203 ..	Six months' S.I. and Rs. 50 fine, in default one month's S.I.	Do.	C.C. 90/23, 7th Feb. 1924 and C.O. 79/23, 7th Feb. 1924.
143. Golisingi Valsayya ..	Sakkalapadu ..	176 and 202 ..	Fined Rs. 50, in default one month's S.I.	Do.	C.C. 80/23, 7th Feb. 1924.
144. Oudepu Aahiammah, Mukhamdarini.	Kommiba ..	Do. ..	Withdrawn ..	Do.	C.O. 81/23, 7th February 1924.
146. Navarangi Jogiah, village munsif.	Guddepalli ..	177 and 203 ..	Do. ..	Do.	C.C. 95/23, 7th February 1924.
146. Ingava Sanyasi, padal ..	Meampa ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	C.C. 89/23, 7th February 1924.
147. Putna Ramiah, village munsif.	Addervedhi ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	C.C. 89/23, 7th February 1924.
148. Dalayi Abbayi, village munsif.	Singaram ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	C.C. 84/23, 7th February 1924.
149. Osspet Bhaskara Rao, village munsif.	Revalla ..	Do. ..	Aquitted ..	Do.	C.C. 81, 28th February 1924.
150. Mahadev Ramaswami, village munsif.	Koyyur ..	Do. ..	Withdrawn ..	Do.	C.C. 96/23, 28th February 1924.
151. Muttadam Bolidora ..	Soorendrapalem.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	92/23, 28th February 1924.
152. Pittala Pentiah, village munsif.	Reilalapalem ..	176 ..	Six months' S.I. and Rs. 30 fine in default one month's S.I.	Do.	1/24, 6th January 1924.
153. Garraangi Jakari ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Six months' S.I. and Rs. 25 fine in default one month's S.I.	Do.	2/24, 6th January 1924.
154. Padi Somiah, village munsif.	Koudavanchalu.	176 and 203 ..	Fined Rs. 50 in default one month's R.I.	Do.	3/24, 22nd January 1924.
155. Loochali Chinniah, village munsif of Rajangi, alias Sudiah.	Ralangi ..	Do. ..	Six months' S.I. and Rs. 10 fine in default two weeks' S.I.	Do.	4/24, 22nd January 1924.
156. Kooda Lokeshiah, village munsif.	Koodapsingi ..	Do. ..	Fined Rs. 15 in default three weeks' R.I.	Do.	C.C. 6/24, 22nd January 1924.
157. Vemaga Madipidora, village munsif.	Peddabara ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 25 fine in default one month's R.I.	Do.	C.C. 6/24, 22nd January 1924.
158. Donghanthi Jogidora, village munsif.	Chinnabanda ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	C.O. 7/24, 23rd February 1924.

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List of persons dealt with judicially upon charges relating to the Fituri—cont.

Name.	Village.	Sections of I.P.C.	Result of case.	Court.	Case number and date of conviction.
159. Muttadom Voziah-dora, peltandur.	Yerracheruvulu.	176 and 202 ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 25 fine in default one month's R.I.	Taluk Magistrate, Gudem.	C.O. 8/24, 7th January 1924
160. Gadathuru Nagiah ..	Battapannukulu.	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 100 fine in default six weeks' R.I.	Do.	C.O. 9/24, 7th January 1924.
161. Menkha Rameswami ..	Kinchili ..	Do. ..	Six months' S.I. only	Do.	C.O. 10/24, 7th January 1924.
162. Jana Yellamraju, mokha-sadar.	Balaran ..	177 and 203 ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 200 fine in default six weeks' R.I.	Do.	C.O. 11/24, 10th January 1924.
163. Naginapilly Samudora ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 100 fine in default one month's R.I.	Do.	12/24, 10th January 1924.
164. Gudapa Veerannan, village munsif.	Yerravaram ..	176 and 202 ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 15 fine in default three weeks' R.I.	Do.	13/24, 22nd January 1924.
165. Seggi Malliah, village munsif.	Sanagiri ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	14/24, 22nd January 1924.
166. Remala Lakshminah ..	Kinaparti ..	176 ..	Six months' S.I.	Do.	15/24, 29th January 1924.
167. Kuda Baliah ..	Thalapalem ..	176 and 202 ..	Six months' R.I.	Do.	16/24, 29th January 1924.
168. Kooda Lakshminah alias Jaggiah, ryot.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	17/24, 29th January 1924.
169. Varaditi, Pakarn isara-dar.	Badlagundi ..	214 ..	Do. ..	Divisional Magistrate, Polavaram.	47/23, 6th January 1924.
170. Basame Thammamah ..	Thalapalem ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
171. Banala Gangiah ..	Kiralem ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
172. Kasipati Kottannah, padal.	Kimilgedda ..	176 and 202 ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 25 fine in default six weeks' R.I.	Taluk Magistrate, Gudem.	7/24, 1st February 1924.
173. Singareddi Baliah ..	Amirakula ..	202 ..	Do. ..	Do.	5/24, 1st February 1924.
174. Daddamreddi Nagannah.	Kimilgedda ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I.	Do.	6/24, 1st February 1924.
175. Battu Veerannahdora, village munsif.	Golugonda ..	176 and 202 ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 300 fine in default six months' R.I.	Divisional Magistrate, Narasipatnam.	14/24, 1st April 1924.
176. Singampalli Kaaniyah ..	Konamallapeta.	Do.	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 100 fine in default one month's R.I.	Do.	15/24, 29th April 1924.
177. Chitna Kamiah ..	Ananthasagaram.	176 and 202 ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 50 fine in default one month's R.I.	Agent to the Governor.	4/24, 7th April 1924.
178. Panathala Lakshminarayana, karnam.	Adakula ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 300 fine in default one month's R.I.	Sub-Assistant Agent, Narasipatnam.	24/24, 16th April 1924.
179. Pappula Jaggiahdora, village munsif.	Patamallampeta.	Do. ..	Aacquitted	Sub-Assistant Agent.	Do.
180. Merri Sanyasi ..	Nagapuram ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 200 fine in default six weeks' R.I. for one count and the same for the second count. Total one year and Rs. 400 fine.	Taluk Magistrate, Gudem.	Do.
181. Padi Venkataswami ..	Ramsoplihi ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 25 fine in default one month's R.I. for one count and the same for the second count. Total one year and Rs. 50 fine.	Do.	Do.
182. Palla Pothurao ..	Pallavur ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 200 fine in default six months' R.I.	Do.	Do.
183. Kooniseti Nookiah ..	Nagapuram ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	C.O. 50, 8th June 1924.
184. Yerra Jozu ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
185. Chintala Narayanaswami.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
186. Kulam Chelliah ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 50 fine in default six weeks' R.I.	Do.	Do.
187. Setti Rapaniah ..	Pothuram ..	212 ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 50 fine in default three weeks' R.I.	Sub-Assistant Agent, Narasipatnam.	18, 12th June 1924.
188. Setti Baliah ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
189. Nathur Jogiiah ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Eighteen months' R.I. and Rs. 100 fine in default six weeks' R.I.	Do.	Do.
190. Jampa Chinnah ..	Gorsingi ..	411 or 414 ..	Six months' R.I.	Taluk Magistrate, Gudem.	51/24, 9th June 1924.
191. Jampa Yendiah ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
192. Menka Malliah ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
193. Singati Lakshman Nayadu.	Liugati ..	176 ..	Do. ..	Agent to the Governor.	7/24, 10th June 1924.
194. Batahalan Kota Nayudu.	Veechangi ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
195. Poomari Gangadu ..	Yonukodara ..	Do. ..	One month's S.I.	Do.	8/24, 10th June 1924.
196. Bongarangi Kottam Nayudu, village munsif.	Bongarangi ..	Do. ..	Six months' S.I.	Do.	10/24, 10th June 1924.
197. Amadalli Santham Nayadu, village munsif.	Amadalli ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	11/24, 10th June 1924.
198. Venchurula Thavade ..	Chinayonchurangi.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	12/24, 10th June 1924.

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List of persons dealt with judicially upon charges relating to the Tituri--cont.

Name.	Village.	Sections of I.P.C.	Result of case.	Court.	Case number and date of conviction.
199. Pooeri Karidu ..	Kustamanidi ..	176 ..	One month's S.I. ..	Agent to the Govern-	18/24, 10th June 1924.
200. Rallapilli Kesama ..	Allipoodi ..	176 and 202 ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 100 fine in default four weeks' R.I.	Sub-Assistant Agent, Narsapuram.	27/24, 13th June 1924.
201. Panachula Chithambam ..	China Jogam-pala ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 50 fine in default four weeks' R.I.	Do.	Do.
202. Pericharla Sooryanarayana Raju ..	Kanadavalli ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 30 fine in default three weeks' R.I.	Do.	Do.
203. Pennancherla Petarazu ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 500 fine in default six weeks' R.I.	Do.	Do.
204. Lotha Sanyasiah ..	Jogalapalem ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 25 fine in default one month's R.I.	Taluk Magistrate, Gudem.	52/24, 19th June 1924.
205. Sagina Varugudu Baraki ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. ..	Do.	Do.
206. Sunhathi Chinniah ..	Gannerlapalem ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 25 fine in default one month's R.I.	Do.	53/24, 19th June 1924.
207. Valam Karriah ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 15 in default 15 days' R.I.	Do.	Do.
208. Dnoheri Chittiah ..	Chutubanda ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 20 in default one month's R.I.	Do.	54/24, 19th June 1924.
209. Gasadi Kanniah ..	Kivaparti ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. ..	Do.	55/24, 19th June 1924.
210. Kakiri Lakshmiiah ..	Kathira Loddi ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 5 fine in default one month's R.I.	Do.	56/24, 19th June 1924.
211. Mamidi Karriah ..	Katragoda ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 20 fine in default one month's R.I.	Do.	57/24, 19th June 1924.
212. Mamidi Baliah ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
213. Batta Chinnalu ..	Sarika Mallavaram ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 25 fine in default one month's R.I.	Do.	58/24, 24th June 1924.
214. Pallala Rangiah ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 50 fine in default 1 month's R.I.	Do.	Do.
215. Tudala Somiah ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 15 fine in default 1 month's R.I.	Do.	Do.
216. Pedimda Achiah ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 5 fine in default 1 month's R.I.	Do.	59/24, 28th June 1924.
217. Karaka Veeranna ..	Voyyida ..	177 (2) ..	Six months' R.I. ..	Taluk Magistrate, Yellavaram.	27/24, 21st June 1924.

218. Pothuri Kantamiah ..	Forkipilli ..	177 (2) and 202 ..	Six months' R.I. for first count and three months' R.I. for second count.	Do.	28/24, 21st June 1924.
219. Lotha Nookiah ..	Boekipalli ..	202 ..	Six months' R.I. ..	Do.	29, 21st June 1924.
220. Kinta Meliah ..	Ramanapuram ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	30, 21st June 1924.
221. Dudda Ramiah ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	31, 21st June 1924.
222. Reddi Gangiah ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	32, 21st June 1924.
223. Guda Pedaveeranna ..	Voyyida ..	177 (2) ..	Do. ..	Do.	33, 21st June 1924.
224. Padi Gangiah ..	Tibhalara ..	176 and 202 ..	Six months' S.I. and Rs. 50 fine in default 1 month.	Taluk Magistrate, Gudem.	61, 10th July 1924.
225. Kakuru Gangiah ..	Koppilonda ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 50 fine in default 1 month's R.I.	Do.	62, 10th July 1924.
226. Padi Nookiah ..	Ramanapalli ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 25 fine in default 1 week's R.I.	Do.	63/24, 10th July 1924.
227. Saggi Malliah ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
228. Sagina Baliah ..	Gangavarana ..	Do. ..	Six months' S.I. and Rs. 50 fine in default 1 month's S.I.	Do.	64/24, 10th July 1924.
229. Sagina Bodiah ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 15 fine in default 2 weeks' R.I.	Do.	Do.
230. Jartha Somiah ..	Chintavaram-palem ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 25 fine in default 2 weeks' R.I.	Do.	65/24, 10th July 1924.
231. Mogga Gabbiah ..	Saklapalem ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 15 fine in default 2 weeks' R.I.	Do.	66/24, 10th July 1924.
232. Pothuri Chinniah ..	Marrivada ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 20 fine in default 2 weeks' R.I.	Do.	67/24, 10th July 1924.
233. Godathuru Padal ..	Kanniah Nadimvada ..	261 and 202 ..	Eighteen months' R.I. for first count and 18 months' R.I. for second count.	Tahsildar 1st class Magistrate, Narsapuram.	13/24, 12th July 1924.
234. Godathuru Krishamma Padal ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
235. Somala Gurumurthi ..	Bungurampeta ..	176 and 202 ..	Fined Rs. 20 in default 6 weeks' R.I.	Taluk Magistrate, Gudem.	68/24, 6th July 1924.
236. Chedala Lakshmiiah ..	Pazupeta ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
237. Pagi Sanyasiah, V.M. ..	Mudasaia Lenka ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. ..	Do.	70/24, 18th July 1924.
238. Neemala Somala, V.M. ..	Kothapalli ..	Do. ..	Six months' S.I. and Rs. 20 fine in default 2 weeks' R.I.	Do.	71/24, 18th July 1924.
239. Pagi Vooliah ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 10 fine in default 2 weeks' R.I.	Do.	Do.
240. Yeeka Baliah ..	Nadimpalem ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. ..	Do.	72/24, 21st July 1924.
241. Somati Subbarayudu ..	Gingati ..	Do. ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 25 fine in default 1 month's S.I.	Do.	73/24, 21st July 1924.

List of persons dealt with judicially upon charges relating to the Futuri—cont.

Name.	Village.	Sections of I.P.C.	Result of case.	Court.	Case number and date of conviction.
242. Latha Bheemiah ..	Parsalapudi ..	176 and 202 ..	Six months' R.I. and Rs. 20 fine in default one month's R.I.	Taluk Magistrate, Gudum.	74/24, 21st July 1924.
243. Luby Batehiah ..	Subbarti ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	75/24, 21st July 1924.
244. Saria Saiah ..	Pitachilana ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	76/24, 21st July 1924.
245. Chetala Pandiah ..	Jogampeta ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	77/24, 21st July 1924.
246. Kotikala Baliah ..	Kautaram ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	78/24, 21st July 1924.
247. Terri Subbarayudu ..	Dakaroi ..	176 (2) and 202.	Three months' R.I. for first count and six months for second count, total nine months.	Taluk Magistrate, Yellavaram.	41/24, 18th July 1924.
248. Terri Somiah ..	Do. ..	202 ..	Six months' R.I. ..	Do. ..	42/24, 18th July 1924.
249. Pappa Chitukalish ..	Do. ..	202 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	43/24, 18th July 1924.
250. Tarugata Achiah ..	Do. ..	202 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	44/24, 18th July 1924.
251. Chesa Mulliah ..	Do. ..	202 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	45/24, 18th July 1924.
252. Pappu Bheemiah ..	Saravaram ..	202 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	46/24, 18th July 1924.
253. Pappu Raziah ..	Do. ..	202 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	47/24, 18th July 1924.
254. Latha Bheemiah ..	Vanakarey ..	202 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	48/24, 18th July 1924.
255. Chinnuru Malliah ..	Do. ..	202 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	49/24, 18th July 1924.
256. Palli Baliah ..	Do. ..	202 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	50/24, 18th July 1924.
257. Pathuri Sanyasiah ..	Do. ..	202 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	51/24, 18th July 1924.
258. Pathuri Yerriah ..	Do. ..	202 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	52/24, 18th July 1924.
259. Pappala Nookiah ..	Do. ..	202 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	53/24, 18th July 1924.
260. Geduri Karidara, V.M.	Veeranahuti ..	176 and 202 ..	Fined Rs. 20 in default one month's R.I.	Taluk Magistrate, Gudum.	80/24, 29th Aug. 1924.
261. Dongabenti Venkiah, V.M.	Lakshmapakala ..	Do. ..	Fined Rs. 20 in default one month's R.I.	Do. ..	81/24, 29th Aug. 1924.
262. Venum Lakshmiiah, V.M.	Kapra ..	Do. ..	Fined Rs. 30 in default one month's S.I.	Do. ..	82/24, 29th Aug. 1924.
263. Bakara Balah, V.M.	Yerrabommalu ..	Do. ..	Fined Rs. 10 in default three months' R.I.	Do. ..	83/24, 29th Aug. 1924.
264. Gemili Sanyasi Nayudu, V.M.	Kistapuram ..	Do. ..	Four months' R.I. ..	Agent to the Governor.	10/24, 25th Aug. 1924.
265. Kuppu Yellada, Bariki Chinta Vanipatem.	Koyyur ..	Do. ..	Aacquitted ..	Taluk Magistrate, Gudum.	79/24, 23rd Aug. 1924.
266. Kancham Satyanarayana ..	Kothamallampeta ..	Do. ..	Withdrawn under orders of the Special Commissioner, Vizagapatam.	....	69, 7th Oct. 1924.
267. Ayur Chitukalish, V.M.	Singampalli ..	216-A, 177 and 202.	Pending trial ..	Divisional Magistrate, Polavaram.	18 and 10/24.
268. Dhatla Subbarazu ..	Vemalapudi ..	121, 121-A, 216-A, 176 and 202.	Do. ..	Special Assistant Agent to Governor, Narasapatam.	P.R.C. 5/24.
269. Paparazu ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	....	....	....
270. Sooryanarayana Razu ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	....	....	....
271. K. Narayana Rao ..	Narasapatam ..	Do. ..	Pending trial ..	Special Assistant Agent to Governor, Narasapatam.	P.R.C. 4/24.
272. Bakuru Krishnam Razu.	Santangi ..	176 and 202 ..	Withdrawn under orders of District Superintendent of Police.	Taluk Magistrate, Gudum.	8th Oct. 1924.
273. Santeri Chinn Sanyasi Razu.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	86/24, 8th Oct. 1924.
274. Sobha Nookannadhora ..	Rapa ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	87/24, 8th Oct. 1924.
275. Ballapilli Kesanna ..	Allipudi ..	121, 121-A, 216 and 202.	Pending trial ..	Sessions Court, Vizagapatam.	....
276. Parathula Chithambaram.	Chinnajeggampeta.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	....

NOTE.—The waging war case against 43 rebels under arrest has been pending trial.

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 256 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd March 1925, page 557 supra.]

Legislative Council Question No. 480—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to refer to answer No. 435 on page 533 of Volume II of the First Legislative Council, Second Session, in regard to certain small forest reserves in South Kanara and to inquire and to state—

(4) as to Hosabettu reserves, whether it is a fact that the constitution of these reserves has only tended to breed wild animals, antelopes and monkeys and malaria with the result that the neighbouring villages are suffering from the inroads of the animals and malaria pestilence ;

(5) what steps have been taken to prevent or reduce these evils ;

(6) as to the statement that the Hosabettu reserves contain tree growth which is required for fuel supply to Mudabidri, Bantval and Mangalore, whether it is a fact that the Bantval and Mangalore taluks have enough of fuel supplies from nearer forests so as not to need fuel supply from such a distant source as the Hosabettu reserves.

(7) whether it is a fact that the Forest Department has refused to supply the neighbouring villagers who wish to cultivate the betel leaf creepers with wooden posts from the Hosabettu forest on the ground that the cultivation of that creeper is not agricultural but is industrial inasmuch as the cultivators sell the leaves not fruits from the creepers ;

(8) on what authority this restriction is based ?

A.—(4) No.

(5) The question does not arise.

(6) The Government understand that the Hosabettu reserves are necessary for the supply of fuel to Mudabidri and that there is a danger of a shortage of fuel in Bantval and Mangalore taluks.

(7) No.

(8) The question does not arise.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 260 asked by Mr. P. Siva Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd March 1925, page 559 supra.]

Projects in the Bellary district.

Projects.	Remarks.
1. Tungabhadra project.	The original project was designed to irrigate 214,000 acres in Bellary district as well as 584,000 acres in adjoining districts. The cost was estimated at Rs. 13 crores. This project has been recast in an attempt to make a financially possible project at present working rates. The project, however, would now cost about Rs. 20 crores at existing rates for work and would

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Projects in the Bellary district—cont.

Projects.	Remarks.
	involve a loss on revenue account. An alternative project with a storage reservoir higher up the Tungabhadra is now under consideration and will be investigated as soon as staff is available.
2. Bellary West Canal project.	This is intended to irrigate 80,000 acres in Bellary district. Investigation was taken up in April last and stopped in July but was recommenced in January. It is hoped that the estimates will be ready shortly.
3. Improvement of Basavaunnah channel.	Estimate Rs. 4.24 lakhs. Return anticipated 6.45 per cent. New irrigation on 2,000 acres and improved supply to 6,269 acres. The estimate has been sanctioned and it is proposed to start work in April next.
4. Excavation of a channel from the Hagiri for the irrigation of lands in Balahal village.	Observations are being made of the flow of water in the river.
5. Chinna Hagiri or Nallikudri project.	Abandoned as the cost was excessive and the work unsuitable for famine relief. Cost Rs. 20.96 lakhs; return 1.9 per cent; extent 12,000 acres.
6. Reservoir on a stream near Hada-galli.	Investigated and abandoned, as no suitable site for a dam could be found.
7. Alabur tank ...	Estimate Rs. 36,000. Sanctioned as a famine-relief work.
8. Upparaghatta Siddapuram.	Abandoned as being unsuitable even as a famine-relief work.
9. Tumburuhalla supply channel.	Work completed.
10. Yepral-Kollegal tank supply channel.	Estimate Rs. 18,000; extent to be irrigated 190 acres; return anticipated 11 per cent. Work completed.
11. Kolor tank ...	Estimate Rs. 93,600; extent to be irrigated 550 acres; return 2.14 per cent. Sanctioned as a famine-relief work.
12. Katirathi tank ...	Sanctioned as a famine-relief work.
13. Karuvalli tank ...	Do.
14. Kampli channel extension.	Estimate Rs. 18,460; extent to be irrigated 400 acres; return anticipated 7.58 per cent. Work completed.
15. Dodagetta Chikka Samudram tank improvements.	Abandoned as not feasible.
16. Chinnatambalam tank improvements.	} Abandoned as unsuitable, even as famine-relief works.
17. Madagiri tank restoration.	

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Projects in the Bellary district—cont.

Projects.	Remarks.
18. Ramapuram tank restoration.	Sanctioned as a famine-relief work.
19. Jattinkatta tank restoration.	Abandoned as the project involved the submersion of 48 acres for the irrigation of 59 acres.
20. Gudikotta big tank.	Abandoned; estimate for a small tank sanctioned.
21. Halasagaram tank.	Abandoned in favour of item 22 below.
22. Rayapuram tank.	Estimate Rs. 95,000; extent 370 acres. Return 1.47 per cent. Sanctioned as a famine-relief work.
23. Gundabommanahalli.	Abandoned; cost Rs. 1.5 lakhs; extent 600 acres; return 1.2 per cent.
24. Kangeri Malayanantham cheruvu in Hyadaravada village.	Work completed.
25. Kullahalli tank.	Abandoned as not worth undertaking even as a famine-relief work.
26. Ayyanahalli tank.	Abandoned as unsuitable.
27. Royakarra tank.	Cost Rs. 46,500; extent 500 acres; return 1 per cent. Abandoned.
28. Banikal tank project.	Abandoned; estimate Rs. 1 lakh; extent to be irrigated 400 acres; return 1.23 per cent.
29. Excavating a supply channel to Kottur tank.	Abandoned; cost Rs. 87,000; extent 200 acres; return 2 per cent.
30. Kanchammalanahalli tank.	Abandoned as unsuitable even as a famine-relief work; cost Rs. 67,000; return 0.9 per cent; extent 190 acres.
31. Forming a new tank near Kuggalur.	Abandoned as a famine-relief work.
32. Naranappa Kunta tank.	Work completed; extent 199 acres.
33. Lakkireddipalle Reddicheruvu, Peddacheruvu and Chintagunta tank.	Sanctioned as famine-relief works.
34. Restoration of Gudianahalli tank.	Completed; estimate Rs. 7,130; extent 55 acres.
35. Constructing two anicuts across the Vanka flowing from Kotigal side at Jalavadi and Sugar.	Abandoned as unsuitable.
36. Constructing a tank in the fields of Kagallur.	Do.
37. Constructing an anicut across the Vanka from Gurvaladoddi through Parlapalli, etc., villages.	Do.

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Projects in the Bellary district—cont.

Projects.	Remarks.
38. Constructing a tank near Naranapuram.	Abandoned; cost Rs. 5,750; net income Rs. 43.
39. Restoration of an old abandoned tank in Royadru village.	Abandoned as unsuitable even as a famine-relief work.
40. Forming a tank across the Karivanka between Mangalam and Hadagalli.	Cost Rs. 59,633; return 2 per cent; extent likely to be irrigated 197 acres. Abandoned.
41. Constructing a tank across the two Vankas in Mannar Masalvada village.	Abandoned; cost Rs. 85,000; return 3.3 per cent; extent likely to be irrigated 515 acres.

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 278 asked by Mr. V. Pantulu Ayyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd March 1925, page 569 supra.]

Percentage of collection to demand in the municipalities.

Number.	Name of municipality.	1920-21.	1921-22.		1922-23.		1923-24.	
		Tax and non-tax.	Tax.	Non-tax.	Tax.	Non-tax.	Tax.	Non-tax.
1	Anantapur	76	43	73.6	44	72.5	42.32	69.35
2	Hindupur	92.4	77.4	95.0	69.1	98.9	67.6	99.0
3	Tadpatri	70.7	74.05	97.75	93	94.6	77.6	97.1
4	Gudiyattam	91	74.37	88.22	88.3	92.7	84.3	95.4
5	Tiruppattur	79.4	61.3	79.1	80.1	89.2	72.2	81.5
6	Tiruvannamalai ..	79.1	57.9	88	69.8	93.1	78.22	92
7	Vaniyambadi	81.4	77.9	83.4	84.8	83.9	96.9	87.41
8	Vellore	92.6	97.53	99.37	96.5	99.2	91.79	97.81
9	Walajapet	90	78.19	96.50	83.3	97.4	72	97
10	Chidambaram	90.9	94.35	99.31	92	90.3	81.81	95.42
11	Cuddalore	90.1	86	95.4	84.8	84.0	86.4	91.3
12	Villupuram	62.3	77	98.95	80.4	81	76.6	92.1
13	Adoni	79.4	84.83	92.18	78.9	91.5	76.68	92.69
14	Bellary	87	79.25	92.99	88	95.7	88.96	91.91
15	Hospet	84	76.68	93.7	79.1	92.8	91.36	76.74
16	Chingleput	81.8	82.8	96	80.5	96.5	80.1	95.1
17	Conjeevaram	96.8	96	90	93.9	83.9	89.68	91.04
18	Saidapet	..	91.54	99.98	82.9	97.9	83.20	97.58
19	Chittoor	90.2	86.4	97.8	72.9	98.3	84.1	99.2
20	Tirupati	93	86.6	88.4	82.5	90.6	84.2	90.8
21	Coimbatore	76.8	77.2	91.7	80.2	88.1	81.17	85.02
22	Dharapuram	88	73	92	60.5	92.3	61.5	88.5
23	Erode	88.6	68.7	91	80	93.8	79.06	96.30
24	Pollachi	..	87.2	99.4	62.4	98.7	71	98.4
25	Tiruppur	88.1	70.86	97.9	70	95.3	51.47	96.40
26	Udamalpet	88.4	90.8	99.67	80	99	81.25	98.71
27	Cuddapah	83	82.53	97.24	75	97.7	73.52	95.62
28	Proddatur	94.2	93.07	98.2	88.4	77.4	81.36	75.77
29	Berhampur	77.4	61	84.3	56.4	80.3	63.57	70.73
30	Chicacole	89.7	40	88	55.2	67.9	53.1	85.5
31	Parlakimedi	95.4	92.43	91.48	91	91	91.5	91.1

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Percentage of collection to demand in the municipalities—cont.

Number.	Name of municipality.	1920-21.	1921-22.		1922-23.		1923-24.	
		Tax and non-tax.	Tax.	Non-tax.	Tax.	Non-tax.	Tax.	Non-tax.
32	Cocanada	93	93.13	95.14	98.4	99.1	97.59	96.92
33	Peddapuram	70.9	50.1	82.4	57.2	84	53.9	83.7
34	Rajahmundry	87.5	89.3	76.9	89	88	90.41	71.66
35	Chirala	67	42	96.4	77.2	97	43.63	95.86
46	Guntur	92	87.12	93.06	94.4	97	94.4	97.3
37	Narasaraopet	94.1	83.23	99.2	95.8	99.6	94.5	98.9
38	Ongole	84.4	90.6	89	73.4	92.5	77.7	87.5
39	Tenali	96.8	96.92	99	93.8	98.7	92.46	98.13
40	Mangalore	96.6	98.1	98.1	97.4	98.1	98.58	99.86
41	Bezwada	85	74.6	87.3	86	88	87.43	91.78
42	Ellore	90.1	95.3	96	98.3	98.8	98.35	98.09
43	Masulipatam	96.4	99.2	99.54	99.1	99.3	99.53	99.01
44	Palacole	87.3	92.4	94.71	97.5	97.6	99.2	98.1
45	Kurnool	90.1	83.1	93.4	81	91	91.2	95.1
46	Nandyal	86.3	88.5	92.7	87	92	86.85	94.76
47	Bodinayakkanur	87.4	98.39	96.48	99.3	98.3	83.97	97.08
48	Dindigul	95.2	90	99.21	90.8	98.9	80.05	97.46
49	Kodaikanal	96.3	97.5	97.9	97.4	98.3	96.33	96.22
50	Madura	92	79.50	98.52	90.4	96	92.13	94.62
51	Palni	91.7	81.5	94.2	87	94.6	74.96	94.60
52	Periyakulam	80.5	88.61	87.76	93.4	93	91.23	92.35
53	Calicut	85.3	88.2	83.5	87	86.3	84.5	84.8
54	Cannanore	96.2	99.7	99.8	99.6	99.8	98.9	98.4
55	Cochin	86	83.65	83.28	84.7	85.6	83.67	66.24
56	Palghat	94.9	95.01	97.42	93.1	97.2	88.9	88
57	Tellicherry	97.6	96.23	98.91	98	99.1	95.65	87.85
58	Nellore	87.9	76.09	94.83	83.1	88.5	86.41	82.98
59	Coonoor	89.2	87.59	92.25	83.2	88.8	89	90.84
60	Ootacamund	91.1	91.2	95.03	92.4	96.5	96.7	96.9
61	Sivakasi	100	99.49	99.11	99.6	99.9	98.69	99.03
62	Srivilliputtur	95	84.1	91.5	48.3	93.5	93.8	97.7
63	Virudupatti	96.2	93.8	97.5	92.4	88.5	96.13	99.03
64	Salem	58	55.46	77.23	56.5	74.8	59.76	77.09
65	Kumbakonam	83.8	79.3	80.7	76.5	8	75.3	76.22
66	Mannargudi	92.9	70.81	94.41	77.5	95.4	71.07	92.5
67	Mayavaram	90.3	86.46	97.75	83.4	90.3	83.92	82.56
68	Negapatam	86.6	78.36	81.95	79.5	82.8	79.31	82.82
69	Tanjore	83.3	72.4	91.2	62.1	88.6	52.8	87.8
70	Tiruvalur	85	47.4	84.9	56.2	67.3	52.6	71.8
71	Palamecottah	84	97.3	99.3	90	99.4	88.60	93.92
72	Tinnevely	90.2	98.57	99.9	96.8	98.4	93.61	96.52
73	Tuticorin	95.4	98.7	98.6	96.5	98.3	92.6	91.7
74	Srirangam	80	79.7	81.7	74.6	79.4	67.20	70.35
75	Karur	98.7	93.3	96.66	74.8	91.5	93	96
76	Trichinopoly	72	70	84	64.8	77.6	67.85	81.85
77	Anakapalle	88.5	78.1	92.61	60.1	93.1	73.43	87.33
78	Bimlipatam	82	92.62	91.06	89.1	93.0	76.36	88
79	Vizagapatam	83.1	85.21	90.31	80	88.3	83.42	77.18
80	Vizianagram	84.2	72.37	84.86	86.3	72.3	83.80	72.14

2nd March 1925]

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 281 asked by Mr. P. Siva Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd March 1925, page 571 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 2723, L. & M., dated 1st October 1924.

The Bellary Municipal Council has submitted the following proposals connected with the pay and temporary allowance of the establishment of its high school :—

- (1) Amalgamation of the temporary allowance now drawn by the staff with their pay;
- (2) increasing the amount of temporary allowance or as an alternative;
- (3) general revision of the scales of pay.

2. The Government consider that there is no justification for a general revision of pay or for continuing the payment of the existing temporary allowance. The temporary allowance now paid to the staff should therefore be stopped. Existing incumbents who will be adversely affected may be allowed as a special case to draw pay in their sanctioned scales equal to their present pay plus temporary allowance, personal allowance being granted for the difference in cases where their present emoluments exceed the maximum of the sanctioned scales.

3. The Government, however, sanction with effect from the date of this order a revised scale of pay of Rs. 30—2—40 per mensem for the three secondary grade teachers of the high school.

APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to question No. 292 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd March 1925, page 576 supra.]

Year.	State Technical scholarships.	Scholarships tenable at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	Scholarships tenable at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.	Petty Industrial scholarships tenable in Recognized Industrial Schools and works classes.
1920-21	Nil.	1	Nil.	*
1921-22	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	41
1922-23	Nil.	Nil.	2	38
1923-24	Nil.	1	1	27
1924-25	Nil.	1	1	36

* Information not available.

[2nd March 1925]

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide item III Communications to the Council on page 579 supra.]

(1)

Proceedings of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Finance Committee for 1924-25 held on Monday the 2nd February 1925 at the Cabinet Chamber, Fort St. George.

PRESENT:

The hon. Mr. R. A. GRAHAM, C.S.I., I.C.S. (Chairman).
 Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU GARU, *Kt.*, M.L.C.
 M.R.Ry. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR AVARGAL, M.L.C.
 „ P. N. MARTHANDAM PILLAI AVARGAL, M.L.C.
 „ C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR AVARGAL, M.L.C.
 A. E. RENCONTRE, Esq., M.L.C.
 R. W. DAVIES, Esq., M.L.C.

Schemes for introduction in the current year.

Enhancement of the special pay of the First Assistant Director of Survey in the Central Survey office—

	RS.
Extra cost in 1924-25	1,200

The addition of a Presidency allowance to the special pay drawn by the First Assistant was not recommended; the Committee recommended that special pay of Rs. 150 be attached to the post.

2. Commercial Accountants and Auditors to the Government of Madras—

	Per mensem.
	RS.
Present cost	1,500
Proposed cost	2,000

The Committee recommended that Messrs. Fraser & Ross be requested to accept a remuneration of Rs. 1,750 a month.

3. Purchase of an official residence for the District Judge, Cuddalore—

	RS.
Estimated cost	39,000
Cost in 1924-25	35,000

The Committee recommended the proposal for acceptance.

2nd March 1925]

Projects in the Bellary district—cont.

Projects.	Remarks.
	involve a loss on revenue account. An alternative project with a storage reservoir higher up the Tungabhadra is now under consideration and will be investigated as soon as staff is available.
2. Bellary West Canal project.	This is intended to irrigate 80,000 acres in Bellary district. Investigation was taken up in April last and stopped in July but was recommenced in January. It is hoped that the estimates will be ready shortly.
3. Improvement of Basavaunnah channel.	Estimate Rs. 4.24 lakhs. Return anticipated 6.45 per cent. New irrigation on 2,000 acres and improved supply to 6,269 acres. The estimate has been sanctioned and it is proposed to start work in April next.
4. Excavation of a channel from the Hagiri for the irrigation of lands in Balahal village.	Observations are being made of the flow of water in the river.
5. Chinna Hagiri or Nallikudri project.	Abandoned as the cost was excessive and the work unsuitable for famine relief. Cost Rs. 20.96 lakhs; return 1.9 per cent; extent 12,000 acres.
6. Reservoir on a stream near Hada-galli.	Investigated and abandoned, as no suitable site for a dam could be found.
7. Alabur tank ...	Estimate Rs. 36,000. Sanctioned as a famine-relief work.
8. Upparaghatta Siddapuram.	Abandoned as being unsuitable even as a famine-relief work.
9. Tumburuhalla supply channel.	Work completed.
10. Yepral-Kollegal tank supply channel.	Estimate Rs. 18,000; extent to be irrigated 190 acres; return anticipated 11 per cent. Work completed.
11. Kolor tank ...	Estimate Rs. 93,600; extent to be irrigated 550 acres; return 2.14 per cent. Sanctioned as a famine-relief work.
12. Katirathi tank ...	Sanctioned as a famine-relief work.
13. Karuvalli tank ...	Do.
14. Kampli channel extension.	Estimate Rs. 18,460; extent to be irrigated 400 acres; return anticipated 7.58 per cent. Work completed.
15. Dodagetta Chikka Samudram tank improvements.	Abandoned as not feasible.
16. Chinnatambalam tank improvements.	} Abandoned as unsuitable, even as famine-relief works.
17. Madagiri tank restoration.	

(2)

Proceedings of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Finance Committee for 1924-25 held on Tuesday the 3rd February 1925 at 5 p.m. in the Cabinet Chamber, Fort St. George.

PRESENT:

The hon. Mr. R. A. GRAHAM, C.S.I., I.C.S. (Chairman).
 M.R.Ry. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR Avargal, M.L.C.
 „ P. N. MARTHANDAM PILLAI Avargal, M.L.C.
 „ A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR Avargal, M.L.C.
 R. W. DAVIES, Esq., I.C.S., M.L.C.
 Mr. V. Panduranga Row, Deputy Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, was also present.

Schemes for introduction in the current year.

1. Leper Settlement, Tirumani—Additional buildings—

	RS.
Estimated cost	5,18,498
Revised estimate	5,22,248

In view of the fact that the construction of the tank has been undertaken in anticipation of sanction and that the work is reported to be nearing completion, it was recommended that sanction be given to the addition to the estimates involved on account of the excavation of the tank. The Committee desired however to call attention to the fact that the work, the necessity of which has not been proved, was undertaken without adequate sanction.

2. Reorganization of the office of the Director of Town-Planning—

Per mensem.

	RS.
Present cost	613½
Proposed cost (average)	815

The proposals were recommended: it was however recommended that the draftsman should be appointed on the scale of Rs. 50—3—80 and not on the scale of Rs. 80—5—120.

3. Proposal to make contributions from Provincial funds towards the improvement of water-supply in rural areas.

The proposal was recommended for acceptance.

4. Appointment of a Mechanical Engineer to Government for the inspection and supervision of municipal pumping installations—

	RS.
Average cost per annum including establishment.	20,743
Furniture and apparatus	800

The scheme was recommended.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
 4th February 1925.

R. A. GRAHAM.

2nd March 1925]

(3)

Proceedings of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Finance Committee for 1924-25 held on Wednesday the 4th February 1925 at 2 p.m. in the Cabinet Chamber, Fort St. George.

PRESENT:

The hon. Mr. R. A. GRAHAM, C.S.I., I.C.S. (Chairman).
M.R.Ry. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR Avargal, M.L.C.
„ A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR Avargal, M.L.C.
„ P. N. MARTHANDAM PILLAI Avargal, M.L.C.
R. W. DAVIES, Esq., I.C.S., M.L.C.

Messrs. V. T. Krishnama Achariyar, Secretary to Government, Law Department, E. W. Legh, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, and G. T. H. Bracken, Secretary to Government, Development Department, were also present.

Supplementary demands.

1. "6. Excise."—Travelling allowance of officers and clerks employed in the Excise Department, Rs. 65,000.

The Committee recommended that a supplementary demand be moved.

Schemes.

2. Grants to local bodies for the construction of buildings for elementary schools—

	RS.
Total cost	1,05,594
Subsidy from Provincial funds	50,802

The Committee recommended the scheme as a Class II scheme.

3. Building and equipment grants to District Educational Councils in 1925-26—

	RS.
Building grants	15,000
Equipment grants	5,000

The proposals were recommended as a Class II scheme.

4. Improving the locking arrangements of the cells—Borstal School, Tanjore—

	RS.
Estimated cost	12,600

The scheme was not recommended for acceptance.

[2nd March 1925]

5. Appointment of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon in the District Jail, Cuddalore—

	RS.
Ultimate extra cost	1,500 per annum.
Extra cost in 1924-25	Nil.

The scheme was recommended for acceptance.

6. Purchase of silk reeling machinery--

	RS.
Cost of the proposal	2,650

The Committee requested that a report be prepared showing the extent to which the silk reeling machinery has been successful in practice, with special reference to its use in Mysore province and its suitability for employment in a cottage industry.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
5th February 1925.

R. A. GRAHAM.

(4)
Proceedings of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Finance Committee for 1924-25 held on Monday the 9th February 1925 at 11 a.m. in the Cabinet Chamber, Fort St. George.

PRESENT:

The hon. Mr. R. A. GRAHAM, C.S.I., I.C.S. (Chairman).
M.R.Ry. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR Avargal, M.L.C.
„ P. N. MARTHANDAM PILLAI Avargal, M.L.C.
„ A RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR Avargal, M.L.C.
MUHAMMAD MOOSA SAIT SAHIB Bahadur, M.L.C.
R. W. DAVIES, Esq., I.C.S., M.L.C.

The Committee took into consideration Part I of the estimates for 1925-26.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
9th February 1925.

R. A. GRAHAM.

2nd March 1925]

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide item III of Communications to the Council on page 579 supra.]

G.O. No. 108, Development, dated 21st January 1925.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter from Dr. B. SUNDARA RAJ, M.A., PH.D., Acting Director of Fisheries, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department (through the Accountant-General), dated Madras, the 21st October 1924, Ref. No. 1682-P./24-4.

[Subject.—Cannery—Accounts—Audit Report.]

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of letter, dated 19th September 1924, received from Messrs. Fraser & Ross, Chartered Accountants, Commercial Accountants and Auditors to the Government of Madras, together with the balance sheet for the quarter ending 30th June 1924, and relative statements. The loss of Rs. 1,897-15-11 incurred during the quarter is due to the poor sales during the months of April, May and June 1924, and also to poor production being the slack season.

ENCLOSURE

Letter from Messrs. FRASER & ROSS, Chartered Accountants, Commercial Accountants and Auditors to Government, to the Director of Fisheries, dated Madras, the 19th September 1924.

[Subject.—Government Fisheries—Cannery—Chaliyam—Accounts for the quarter ending 30th June 1924.]

We have the honour to enclose herewith, in duplicate, the balance sheet of the above as at 30th June 1924, together with the relative production, trading and profit and loss accounts for the quarter ending that date, one copy of which please forward to the Secretary to Government, Development Department.

Stock book figures have been accepted as correct in the case of raw materials and finished goods. The remarks in 1 (d) of our report, dated 4th July 1924, on the accounts to 31st March 1924, still hold good. Efforts should be made to dispose of the whole stock as early as possible.

We have not seen certificates for the balances in Nos. 1 and 2 accounts with the sub-treasury, Calicut. The treasury should be asked to issue pass books to the Cannery so that the balances in the Cannery books can be reconciled with treasury balances monthly.

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SUB-ENCLOSURES

(1)

GOVERNMENT FISHERIES—CANNERY—CHALITYAM.

Balance Sheet as at 30th June 1924.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.		PROPERTY AND ASSETS.	
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Capital—		Fixed capital expenditure—	
Government of Madras—		Buildings as per—	
Balance as per last balance sheet ..	1,02,814 14 5	Last balance sheet ..	18,697 0 0
Less loss as per last balance sheet ..	2,371 8 5	Less depreciation to date ..	1,628 8 0
Less remittances during the previous year adjusted in the Cannery books during the year ..	156 12 6	Plant and machinery—	
Less balance of permanent advance returned ..	231 13 9	As per last balance sheet ..	23,356 9 0
	2,760 2 8	Less depreciation to date ..	2,705 7 0
		Office furniture—	
		As per last balance sheet ..	1,432 12 2
		Add additions during the year ..	21 13 6
		Less depreciation to date ..	1,445 9 8
			118 8 2
			1,327 1 6
			38,945 11 6
			985 8 0
			14,122 9 8
			64,267 13 4
			884 5 11
			269 15 0
			1,154 4 11
			1,977 4 8
			759 0 0
			163 12 3
			211 1 0
			3,092 1 11
			1,897 15 11
			1,14,466 1 3
			1,14,466 1 3

MADRAS,
19th September 1924.

Examined and found correct.

FRASER & ROSS,
Chartered Accountants,
Commercial Accountants and Auditors to the Govt. of Madras.



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(2)

Production Account for the quarter ending 30th June 1924.

RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
To Opening stock—		By Sundry sales ..	
Raw materials ..	10,768 14 1	By Value of canned fish produced ..	31 13 6
Empty cans ..	1,208 2 0	By Closing stock—	
Guano ..	177 4 0	Raw materials ..	12,432 5 8
Fish oil ..	14 0 0	Empty cans ..	1,166 0 0
Prawn shells ..	5 14 0	Guano ..	165 0 0
Pit manure ..	20 0 0	Fish oil ..	10 0 0
		Prawn shells ..	6 0 0
		Pit manure ..	10 0 0
			13,789 5 8
			17,314 13 7
			17,314 13 7

[2nd March 1925]

(3)

Trading Account for the quarter ending 30th June 1924.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
To Opening stock—													
At Madras	5,273	15	1				By Sales	4,610	11	3			
At Chaliyam	48,753	12	0				Less Returns Inwards	85	3	0			
Packing materials	364	0	0								4,525	8	3
				54,391	11	1	By Closing stock—						
To Canned fish as per production account. ..				3,498	10	5	At Madras and Chaliyam	54,267	13	4			
To Selling expenses—							Packing materials	338	4	0			
Packing materials	5	0	0								54,601	1	4
Railway freight	75	4	3				By Balance transferred to profit and loss account. ..				250	13	2
Petty coolie	71	12	0										
Postage and telegrams	687	6	6										
Advertisement charges	264	6	0										
Salaries	279	5	0										
Commission and discount	143	9	6										
Travelling allowance	15	6	0										
				1,492	1	3							
Total ..				59,377	6	9					59,377	6	9

(4)

Profit and Loss Account for the quarter ending 30th June 1924.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
To Balance transferred from trading account. ..				250	13	2	By Miscellaneous Receipts			63 7 11
„ Establishment				266	9	0	„ Net loss carried to balance sheet			1,897 15 11
„ Printing and stationery				1	1	5				
„ Miscellaneous expenses				53	13	9				
„ Share of direction expenses				105	0	0				
„ Interest on capital				490	0	0				
„ Audit fee				200	0	0				
„ Contribution for leave and pension. ..				145	0	6				
To Depreciation—										
On Buildings	139	8	0							
„ Plant	291	14	0							
„ Furniture	17	12	0							
				449	2	0				
Total ..				1,961	7	10				
							Total ..			1,961 7 10

2nd March 1925]

II

*Endorsement of the Accountant-General, No. H.A. Comm. 8-438,
dated 7th November 1924.*

Forwarded to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, Madras.

2. (a) The amount correctly chargeable for pension and leave contribution of the staff for the period as per paragraph 11 of Circular T.M. 23-59, dated 8th September 1923, is Rs. 112-0-6 while Rs. 145-0-6 has been debited in the profit and loss account.

(b) Particulars are not available as to the calculation of Rs. 490 shown as interest charges in the profit and loss account.

(c) Out of Rs. 200 reserved for audit charges the expenditure actually incurred has been Rs. 184-10-0 and the difference may be adjusted in the next accounts.

3. * * * * *

4. In paragraph 6 of G.O. No. 185, Development, dated 1st February 1924, Government decided that stock should be taken annually by an officer not directly connected with the concern. In view, however, of the heavy stocks now carried and risk of deterioration to which this class of goods seems to be specially liable, it is a matter for consideration whether arrangements may not be made to have at least the condition of the stock verified quarterly by a departmental officer.

J. F. MITCHELL,
Accountant-General.

To the Secretary to Government, Development Department.

Order—No. 108, Development, dated 21st January 1925.

Recorded.

2. The attention of Messrs. Fraser & Ross is invited to paragraph 2 of the Accountant-General's endorsement.

3. * * * * *

4. The Director of Fisheries is requested to report on the suggestion made by the Accountant-General in paragraph 4 of the endorsement regarding the quarterly verification of stocks by a departmental officer with special reference to its condition and deterioration.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Secretary to Government.

To the Secretary, Legislative Council Office.

[2nd March 1925]

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide item III—Communications to the Council on page 579 supra.]

G.O. No. 2187, Development, dated 24th December 1924.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter from E. F. THOMAS, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Director of Industries, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department (through the Accountant-General), dated Madras, the 8th October 1924, No. 384-E/24.

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the audit report and the balance sheet as at 30th June 1924, received from Messrs. Fraser and Ross, Chartered Accountants, together with the manufacturing, trading and profit and loss account for the quarter ending that date. The working of the Institute has resulted in a net profit of Rs. 1,214-5-1 for the quarter. My remarks on the audit report will be submitted separately.

ENCLOSURES

Letter from Messrs. FRASER & ROSS, Chartered Accountants, etc., to the Director of Industries, dated Madras, the 1st October 1924.

[The Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut—Accounts for the quarter ending 30th June 1924]

We have the honour to enclose herewith the balance sheet of the Institute, in duplicate, as at 30th June 1924, together with the manufacturing, trading and profit and loss accounts for the quarter ending that date, one copy of which please forward to the Secretary to Government, Development Department.

The Superintendent should be instructed to revalue all the assets for the purpose of the balance sheet referred to in paragraph (1) (c) of our report, dated the 2nd July 1924.

Book figures have been accepted as correct in the case of the stocks of raw materials and soaps.

Book debts have gone up from Rs. 57,881-15-8 at the end of March to Rs. 77,767-15-1 at the end of June, this matter should have the attention of the Superintendent.

We understand that personal ledger accounts have been opened from 1st July 1924. Adjustments in the personal ledger accounts for the transactions of the quarter ending 30th June 1924 will be made in the account of the next quarter.

THE KERALA SOAP INSTITUTE, CALICUT.

Balance sheet as at 30th June 1924.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Capital—									
Government of Madras—									
Balance as per last balance sheet.	..			2,29,342	2	4			
Add—Drawing from the treasury during the quarter.	84,062	8	8						
Charges on account of 1923-24 adjusted by the Accountant-General during the quarter.	408	0	4	84,470	9	0			
				3,13,812	11	4			
Less—Remittances to treasury during the quarter.	27,778	0	2						
Adjustments made by the Accountant-General during the quarter on account of 1923-24.	11	10	0	27,789	10	2			
				2,86,023	1	2			
Add—Provision for expenses credited to Government—									
Moiety of Director's salary, etc.	15,895	8	0						
Interest on capital	32,838	0	0						
Fire Insurance	4,179	8	9						
Audit fee	3,325	0	0						
				56,238	0	9			
Add—Accumulated profits—									
Balance as per last balance sheet	48,839	14	5						
Less—Loss on the sale of Hornsby engine.	1,374	0	0						
Loss on the re-valuation of soda ash	9,516	14	10	10,890	14	10	37,948	15	7
Reserve for bad and doubtful debts							3,80,210	1	6
							1,143	11	3
				Carried over ..			3,81,353	12	9

PROPERTY AND ASSETS.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Fixed capital expenditure—						
Government land for the institute—						
As per last balance sheet.	..			25,656	0	0
Buildings—						
As per last balance sheet.	94,570	14	6			
Less—Depreciation to date.	928	14	6	93,642	0	0
Plant and machinery—						
As per last balance sheet.	63,671	14	7			
Less—Value of Hornsby engine sold.	2,374	0	0			
	61,297	14	7			
Add—Additions during the quarter.	1,331	13	6			
	62,629	12	1			
Less—Depreciation to date.	25,047	12	1	37,582	0	0
Furniture and fittings—						
As per last balance sheet.	4,765	10	11			
Less—Depreciation to date.	2,048	10	11	2,717	0	0
				1,59,587	0	0
Roads, less depreciation	..			2,845	0	0
Erection charges	..			9,241	11	9
Laboratory apparatus—						
At cost less depreciation.	..			9,744	0	0
Library—						
At cost less depreciation	..			1,237	0	0
				Carried over ..	1,82,664	11 9

2nd March 1925]

A: PENDING

THE KERALA SOAP INSTITUTE, CALICUT—cont.

Balance sheet as at 30th June 1924—cont.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES—cont.			PROPERTY AND ASSETS—cont.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Brought forward ..			Brought forward ..		
3,81,853	12	9	1,82,654	11	9
Liabilities—			Loose tools—		
For goods supplied	4,355	13 4	At valuation	480	0 0
For expenses	3,259	7 7	Stores and raw materials—		
For outsiders' credit balances ..	611	14 5	Soda ash at Rs. 5 per cwt. ..	12,698	10 7
Accountant-General, Madras—Suspense.	155	2 4	Perfumes, essential oils and colours ..	4,696	10 9
			Other raw materials ..	44,121	4 2
			Packing materials and sundry stores ..	5,141	12 1
				66,658	5 7
Security deposits invested as per contra—			Soap basis—		
Store-keeper	1,000	0 0	Washwell	25,469	11 11
Late traveller—Kasipathy	2,695	0 0	Toilet	1,497	1 6
Firewood contractor	200	0 0	Yellow bar soap	11,998	4 2
			Fish-oil soft soap	31	8 9
			Deepa brand	53	8 5
				38,990	2 9
Profit and loss account—			Stock-in-trade—		
Profit for the quarter as per profit and loss account.	1,214	5 1	Vegetol soap	3,574	9 0
			Washwell soap	4,111	7 0
			Toilet soap	1,577	5 9
			Yellow bar soap	84	15 0
			Cheap bar soap	1,112	10 0
			Experimental bar soap	895	6 7
			Fish-oil soft soap	44	7 0
			Fish-oil rosin soap	336	15 0
			Glycerine lyes	600	0 0
			Soaps in transit	867	2 0
				12,504	13 4
			Book debts—		
			Considered good	77,169	5 1
			Considered doubtful	74	2 0
			Considered bad	524	7 0
				77,767	15 1
			Deposits and advances—		
			Fixed deposit receipts of the Imperial Bank of India held as security deposits of employees as per contra.	3,206	0 0
			Travelling advance to business Manager.	500	0 0
			Advance for advertisement	558	0 0
				4,268	0 0
			Cash and other balances—		
			Cash and cheques on hand	11,116	7 0
			Permanent advance	200	0 0
				11,316	7 0
Total ..	3,94,450	0 6	Total ..	3,94,450	7 6

Examined and found correct.

MADRAS,
1st October 1924.

FRASER & ROSS,
Chartered Accountants,
Commercial Accountants and Auditors
to the Government of Madras.

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THE KERALA SOAP INSTITUTE, CALICUT—cont.

Manufacturing account for the quarter ending 30th June 1924.

	Vegetol soap.	Washwell soap.	Toilet soap.	Yellow bar soap.	Deepa brand soap.	Fish-oil soft soap.	Fish-oil rosin soap.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
To Stock in process of manufacture.	386 0 9	29,993 3 4	544 2 11	..	..	..	..	30,923 7 0
„ Raw materials, fire-wood, etc., used.	2,782 10 1	3,560 9 7	895 3 6	30,801 1 7	38 3 8	1,348 4 7	416 3 0	39,842 4 0
„ Wages ..	33 14 4	347 7 9	37 8 3	645 11 0	9 6 9	38 1 0	15 10 11	1,127 12 0
„ Factory overheads ..	251 4 2	3,209 12 7	91 2 2	2,622 2 4	5 14 0	353 2 2	101 7 4	6,634 12 9
Total ..	3,453 13 4	37,111 1 3	1,568 0 10	34,068 14 11	53 8 5	1,739 7 9	533 5 3	78,528 3 9
By Scraps, etc., used for other soaps.	786 1 6	994 10 0	29 0 4	..	..	..	..	1,809 11 10
„ Finished soaps sent to Stores.	2,667 11 10	10,646 11 4	101 15 0	22,070 10 9	..	1,707 15 0	533 5 3	37,728 5 2
„ Stock in process of manufacture.	..	25,469 11 11	1,437 1 6	11,998 4 2	53 8 5	31 8 9	..	38,990 2 9
Total ..	3,453 13 4	37,111 1 3	1,568 0 10	34,068 14 11	53 8 5	1,739 7 9	533 5 3	78,528 3 9

2nd March 1925]

Trading account for the quarter ending 30th June 1924.

	Vegetol soap.	Washwell soap.	Toilet soap.	Yellow bar soap.	Cheap bar soap.	Fish-oil soft soap.	Fish-oil rosin soap.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
To Stock on hand ..	4,820 14 3	4,916 0 6	1,988 3 0	..	977 10 0	406 0 6	567 2 6	13,675 14 9
„ Returns ..	..	..	..	..	646 3 2	..	..	646 3 2
„ Cost of soaps received from Factory.	2,667 11 10	10,846 11 4	101 15 0	22,070 10 9	..	1,707 15 0	533 5 3	37,728 5 2
„ Packing charges, etc. (cart hire and Rail-way freight).	223 13 7	890 6 0	267 5 10	2,224 14 8	6 2 0	676 0 6	35 12 0	4,324 6 7
„ Perfumes and essential oils.	..	..	68 5 9	..	..	..	..	68 5 9
„ Gross Profit carried to Profit and Loss Account.	1,134 1 8	6,677 2 3	140 6 4	3,991 3 11	..	1,812 8 3	144 4 6	13,399 10 11
Total ..	8,846 9 4	23,130 4 1	2,566 3 11	28,286 13 4	1,629 15 2	4,102 8 3	1,280 8 3	69,842 14 4
By Sales less returns ..	5,102 1 2	18,712 10 7	911 6 4	28,200 0 0	226 4 10	4,058 0 0	650 13 0	57,861 3 11
„ Free samples issued ..	2 2 2	12 13 6	71 7 10	1 14 4	9 0 0	0 1 3	0 3 2	97 10 3
„ Soaps issued for reboiling.	..	..	..	..	..	..	292 9 1	292 9 1
„ Stock on hand ..	3,742 6 0	4,404 12 0	1,583 5 9	84 15 0	1,112 10 0	44 7 0	336 15 0	11,309 6 9
„ Gross loss carried to Profit and Loss Account.	..	..	..	..	282 0 4	..	..	282 0 4
Total ..	8,846 9 4	23,130 4 1	2,566 3 11	28,286 13 4	1,629 15 2	4,102 8 3	1,280 8 3	69,842 14 4

APPENDIX

THE KERALA SOAP INSTITUTE, CALICUT—cont.

Profit and loss account for the quarter ending 30th June 1924.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
To Expenses—							By Gross profit from trading account ..	13,117	10	7
„ Establishment charges	3,547	3	5				„ Sundry sales	267	15	4
„ Rates and taxes	33	0	0				„ Glycerine lyes	120	11	1
„ Travelling expenses	373	13	0				„ House-rent	52	10	0
„ Advertisement charges	1,015	7	8							
„ Printing and stationery	583	3	7							
„ Postage and telegrams	148	5	6							
„ Despatching charges (freight, etc.) ..	471	6	6							
„ Sundry office and factory expenses ..	170	12	9							
„ Laboratory experimental work	10	7	0							
„ Free samples issued	118	6	3							
„ Discount and exchange	0	11	0							
				6,472	12	8				
To Depreciation on—										
„ Office buildings	89	0	0							
„ Laboratory apparatus	566	0	0							
„ Office furniture	119	0	0							
„ Library books	60	0	0							
				834	0	0				
To Reserve for expenses credited to Government—										
„ Director's supervision charges ..	542	8	0							
„ Fire insurance	27	15	0							
„ Interest on capital	3,197	2	0							
„ Audit fee	375	0	0							
				4,142	9	0				
To Revaluation of stores				484	8	3				
„ Rebate allowed to customers				410	12	0				
„ Net profit for the quarter				1,214	5	1				
Total ..				13,558	15	0	Total ..	13,558	15	0



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[2nd March 1925]

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II

*Endorsement of the Accountant-General, No. H. A. Comml. 7-429,
dated 30th October 1924.*

Forwarded.

The audit report was received only on the 25th October 1924.

2. The total of the drawings from the treasury as shown in the balance sheet agrees with the figures recorded in the books of this office while the total remittances during the period as per books of this office is Rs. 26,751-4-2; the difference is due to the Superintendent having taken credit for a sum of Rs. 1,028-1-0 which was adjusted in the accounts of this office in September 1924, while a sum of Rs. 1-5-0 credited in Coimbatore in June 1924, was omitted by the Superintendent.

3. The amount to be charged to the concern on account of Director of Industries' supervision as per paragraph 10 of G.O. No. 749, Development, dated 11th April 1924, would be Rs. 537-8-0 (Rs. 140 plus 5 per cent of Director of Industries' pay for the quarter), while Rs. 542-8-0 is shown in the profit and loss account.

4. As the buildings and assets have not actually been insured, it would not be necessary to pass any book entries for insurance charges (vide decision of the conference of the 8th September 1924 on the point).

5. Details are not available as to how the sum of Rs. 3,197-2-0 charged in the profit and loss account as interest for the quarter has been arrived at.

6. The Hornsby oil engine and pump purchased in March 1920, at a cost (including freight) of Rs. 2,374 are stated never to have been worked since and finally ordered to be sold for Rs. 1,000 to a private firm by the Director of Industries in May 1924. It may be desirable in this connexion to consider whether detailed rules should not be framed at an early date, defining the powers of heads of departments and subordinate authorities to dispose of the assets of Government commercial concerns, and indicating the procedure to be followed in the matter of such sales.

7. The auditor's remark that 'Book figures have been accepted as correct in the case of stocks of raw materials and soaps' perhaps suggests that no independent verification of stock was conducted in this quarter by a departmental officer as required in paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 749, Development, dated 11th April 1924.

[2nd March 1925]

8. The travelling advance given to the manager is reported to have been completely recovered since and the large balance of 'Cash and cheques' shown as kept in hand unremitted into the treasury on the last day of the quarter, is stated to be due to the receipt of a cheque for Rs. 11,116-7-0 on the 30th June 1924, too late to be credited in the treasury on the same date.

9. No debit has been raised in the profit and loss statement on account of contribution for leave and pensionary allowances of the staff.

J. F. MITCHELL,
Accountant-General.

To the Secretary to Government, Development Department.

III

Letter from E. F. THOMAS, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Director of Industries, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department (through the Accountant-General), dated Madras, the 20th October 1924, No. 384-E/24.

In continuation of my letter No. 384-E/24, dated the 8th October 1924, I have the honour to enclose herein a copy of a communication, dated the 11th October 1924, from the Superintendent, Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, with a list of outstandings on 31st March and 30th June 1924. It will be observed that out of the outstandings pending collection on the 30th June 1924 a sum of Rs. 57,857-14-1 has since been collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 19,910-1-0 yet to be collected.

ENCLOSURE

Letter from the Superintendent, Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, dated 11th October 1924.

[Audited accounts of the Kerala Soap Institute for the quarter ending 30th June 1924]

[Director's Endorsement No. 384-E/24, dated 8th October 1924]

The undersigned begs to return herewith the audited balance sheet and relative accounts of the Institute for the quarter ending 30th June 1924, received with the Director's memorandum quoted above.

Revaluation of assets.—The undersigned would revalue the assets and submit a revaluation report as early as possible.

Book debts.—The large increase in book debts on 30th June 1924 as compared to 31st March 1924 was on account of two invoices for Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 28,200 rendered to the Deputy Assistant Controller of Military Accounts in June 1924 for soft and yellow bar soaps supplied to the Controller of stores, respectively, which were outstanding on 30th June 1924. These bills were subsequently paid in full.

2nd March 1925]

The undersigned also begs to submit herewith a comparative statement showing the large amounts which were outstanding in the books of the Institute on 31st March and 30th June 1924 with his remarks thereon.

* * * * *

Order—No. 2187, Development, dated 24th December 1924.

Recorded.

2. *The Accountant-General's endorsement, dated 30th October 1924.*—(i) *Paragraph 6.*—The question of framing detailed rules defining the powers of heads of departments and subordinate authorities to dispose of the assets of Government commercial concerns and indicating the procedure to be followed in the matter of such sales will be considered in connexion with the revision of all financial delegations which, as stated in paragraph IX of G.O. No. 1941, dated 13th November 1924, is now under the consideration of Government. But it should have been obvious that so exceptional a transaction as the sale of the Hornsby oil engine and pump at less than half its cost price to a private firm, required the sanction of Government. The Director is requested to submit a full report as to the purpose for which the engine and pump were purchased, why it was never used, why it has now been sold to a private firm and whether other departments of Government were consulted before the sale.

(ii) *Paragraph 7.*—The Director is requested to report whether there is any great difficulty in a quarterly verification of stocks and how much it would cost.

(iii) *Paragraph 9.*—The Government agree that debit should be made in the profit and loss account on account of leave and pensionary contributions of permanent employees in the Institute.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Industries.
„ the Accountant-General, through Finance Department.
„ Messrs. Fraser & Ross.
„ the Finance Department.
„ the Auditor-General (with C.L.).
„ the Secretary, Legislative Council Office, for placing on the Council Table.

APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide item III of Communications to the Council on page 579 supra.]

List of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending December 1924.

A. PERMANENT.

Department and designation of the post. (1)	Pay per mensem. (2)	Date of creation. (3)	Remarks. (4)
<i>General Administration.</i>			
RS.			
<i>His Excellency the Governor's staff—</i>			
Aide-de-Camp ..	Grade pay plus a staff pay of Rs. 300 per mensem.	14th April 1924 ..	....
<i>Local Self-Government Secretariat—</i>			
Deputy Secretary ..	Grade pay in the Indian Civil Service cadre plus special pay of Rs. 200 per mensem.	28th October 1924 ..	Post originally created on a temporary basis on 12th October 1922. Continuance of the appointment on a temporary basis from 12th to 27th October 1924 was also sanctioned during this quarter.
<i>Medical.</i>			
Principal, School of Indian Medicine.	600—50—900	3rd November 1924.	....

B. TEMPORARY.

(1) EXTENSIONS OF PREVIOUS SANCTIONS.

Department and designation of the post. (1)	Pay per mensem. (2)	Period of tenure. (3)	Remarks. (4)
<i>General Administration.</i>			
Collector and District Magistrate.	Rs. 2,650	One day, 2nd October 1924.	Post created on 15th August 1924 on account of the nomination of the Hon'ble Mr. W. G. McFarland, I.C.S., to the Council of State.
<i>Administration of Justice.</i>			
Additional Sessions Judge, Coimbatore.	Grade pay of District Judge plus Judicial pay Rs. 150 per mensem.	Six weeks from 10th November 1924.	Originally created on 10th July 1924.
Additional Sessions Judge, Tinnevely.	Do.	From 18th October 1924 to 8th Nov- ember 1924.	Originally created on 18th August 1924.
Additional Sub-Judge, Bapatla.	650	Up to the end of December 1925.	Originally created on 3rd December 1923.
Additional Sub-Judge, Trichinopoly.	650	One year from 24th December 1924.	Originally created on 10th January 1924.
<i>Medical.</i>			
Assistant Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital.	500—50—900	From 16th December 1924 to 31st March 1925.	Originally created in December 1918.

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(2) TEMPORARY POSTS NEWLY CREATED.

General Administration.

Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem.	Period of tenure.	Remarks.
(1)	(2) RS.	(3)	(4)
<i>His Excellency the Governor's staff—</i>			
Aid-de-camp ..	750	Created from 25th October 1924.	..
<i>Finance Secretariat—</i>			
Assistant Secretary ..	500—50—800	From 1st October 1924 to 31st March 1925.	..
<i>Revenue Secretariat—</i>			
Special officer for work in connexion with Irrigation Bill.	1,800	From 1st November 1924 to 11th December 1924.	..
<i>Administration of Justice.</i>			
High Court Judges (2) ..	4,000	From 20th October 1924 up to the commencement of vacation in 1925.	..
District and Sessions Judge.	1,950	From 16th August 1924 to 1st October 1924.	Created on account of the deputation of Diwan Bahadur C. V. Viswanatha Sastri as a Member of the Legislative Assembly.
Sub-Judge, Bellary ..	650	Six months from November 1924.	..

Civil Works.

Executive Engineer for restoring flood damaged works and for closing breaches in the Trichinopoly circle (headquarters at Grand Anicut).	Rs. 950 from 26th August 1924 to 27th November 1924 and Rs. 1,425 from 28th November 1924.	From 26th August 1924 up to the end of January 1925.	..
Executive Engineer for closing breaches in the Trichinopoly circle (headquarters at Tanjore).	1,275	From 20th September 1924 to 20th December 1924.	..
Executive Engineer for carrying out preliminary works in connexion with Canvey (Mettur) Reservoir project.	1,225	From 14th December 1924 to 13th April 1925.	..

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX

R. W. DAVIES,
Secretary to Government, Finance Department.





THE KERALA SOAP INSTITUTE, CALICUT—cont.

Manufacturing account for the quarter ending 30th June 1924.

	Vegetol soap.	Washwell soap.	Toilet soap.	Yellow bar soap.	Deepa brand soap.	Fish-oil soft soap.	Fish-oil r soap.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A.
To Stock in process of manufacture.	386 0 9	29,993 3 4	544 2 11	..	..	..	..
„ Raw materials, fire-wood, etc., used.	2,782 10 1	3,560 9 7	895 3 6	30,801 1 7	28 3 8	1,348 4 7	416
„ Wages ..	33 14 4	347 7 9	37 8 3	645 11 0	9 6 9	38 1 0	15 1
„ Factory overheads ..	251 4 2	3,209 12 7	91 2 2	2,622 2 4	5 14 0	353 2 2	101
Total ..	3,453 13 4	37,111 1 3	1,568 0 10	34,068 14 11	53 8 5	1,739 7 9	533
By Scraps, etc., used for other soaps.	786 1 6	994 10 0	29 0 4	..	..	..	..
„ Finished soaps sent to Stores.	2,667 11 10	10,646 11 4	101 15 0	22,070 10 9	..	1,707 15 0	533
„ Stock in process of manufacture.	..	25,469 11 11	1,437 1 6	11,998 4 2	53 8 5	31 8 9	..
Total ..	3,453 13 4	37,111 1 3	1,568 0 10	34,068 14 11	53 8 5	1,739 7 9	533

[4th March 1925]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know the reasons why his enquiries were specially directed to the subject of the restriction on podu cultivation ? "

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP :—" As a detailed enquiry into the general grievances of the people of the locality had already been made, he was apparently assigned only this particular duty."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I take it therefore that he made a long and detailed enquiry into other things ? "

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP :—" I do not think the assumption is correct. Other officers had made the wider enquiry and it was presumably left to the junior officers to make the detailed investigation of this side of the case."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask the hon. the Home Member whether, apart from the detailed enquiry by senior officers, he can tell us whether the people had any other grievance ? "

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP :—" I think, Sir, that question has already been answered. There were various allegations regarding the misconduct of certain subordinate officers, impressment of labour and so on. These were first of all enquired into by Mr. Henderson and afterwards by Mr. Rutherford and the people examined by them stated that they had no grievances."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" The hon. the Home Member said that people examined by them stated that they had no grievances. May I ask on what principle people were selected for examination ? "

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP :—" I am afraid I have no information."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask the hon. the Home Member to call for the information ? Because, it is quite possible that people who had been selected to appear before the officer might have said on account of fear that they had no grievance."

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP :—" I must emphatically repudiate the hon. Member's suggestion that officers conducting such enquiries select as witnesses the people who are likely to give the evidence that suits them best."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" In that case, may I know how they come forward ? Is it a case of everybody coming forward and being examined or is it a case of people being selected by some subordinate officer ? "

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP :—" I take it that people willing to be examined come forward of their own accord. To the best of my knowledge that is the case."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—" May I know if the paucity of lands in the Gudem taluk for agricultural operations is the chief grievance of the people there ? "

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP :—" I am afraid I must ask for notice."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" I should like to know whether the Government have made the promised enquiry into the causes of the fituri."

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The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP :—" Yes, Sir. An enquiry was made, and to the best of my recollection the result of that enquiry was published in one form or another."

Court of Wards and Zamindars.

Purchase of a house for the Sivaganga zamindar.

* 298 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : With reference to the answers to question No. 1393 and supplementary question given on 5th December 1924, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) if any inquiry into the circumstances under which an indemnity bond was taken for the purchase of a house for the Sivaganga zamindar has been made ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Sivaganga zamindar is a major and is allowed control over certain matters and the Court of Wards has control over some other matters ; if that is so, whether the purchase of a house from funds at his disposal is one of the matters under his control ; and

(c) if the answer to the latter part is also in the affirmative, the circumstances that made the Court of Wards purchase a house for the zamindar ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The enquiry promised is being made and answers to further questions will be considered on their receipt.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Sir, with regard to this question I wish to make a submission for your consideration. Sir, the answer to my question is not complete, seeing that the enquiry referred to therein is pending. May I request you therefore to postpone consideration of this question so that it may not necessitate notice of another question ? The enquiry may be completed in a fortnight and seeing that this session is a long one, this question may be kept pending receipt of the report of the enquiry ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not know what arrangements the Government make in such cases. I should like to know if there is any settled procedure before I decide what to do."

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP :—" Sir, my answer to that is that the matter is not in the hands of the Government. It is in your hands. Whenever the Government want time to answer a question for which the answer is not ready they have to apply to you. In some cases they send in interim answers as in this case when the report called for is not received. If you, Sir, rule that interim answers are not required, the Government would welcome it."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" If interim answers are made, such questions may be considered to be pending."

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP :—" The Government have no objection to that at all."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I understand what the hon. Member is particular about is, where an inquiry is promised or where it is said that an inquiry is being made, whether the Government *suo motu* will bring the matter up again in the form of an answer. That is what the hon. Member wishes to know."

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The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP :—“ I understand that the procedure is that when a promise of inquiry is made in answer to a question, it is open to the hon. Member to put a further question. Unless we definitely promise to lay the papers on the table it has never been understood that a promise to make an inquiry implies placing the papers on the table.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I wish to know what the intention or the practice of the Government is in this matter. If it is the intention and the practice of the Government that where an inquiry is promised the result will not be placed before the House unless it is revived (the hon. Sir Arthur Knapp: Not necessarily) by means of a question, then it will be for me and for the House to take further steps in the matter. I thought that a matter of this kind would be brought up again by the Government *propres motu*.”

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP :—“ The present is a special case, inasmuch as we have not answered the question. It thus is not on all fours with the general issue raised. This question I take it is whether further answers to this particular question will be given.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ That is to say whether this question will be treated as pending.”

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP :—“ That is a matter for your ruling, Sir. If this is treated as pending because that we have not answered the question implies that we will give a further answer.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Particularity because the answer to this question contains the words ‘answers to further questions’ which I understand are the further questions comprised in this very question, ‘will be considered on their receipt.’ I think it necessarily implies that the Government will place the whole answer on the table.”

Settlements under Criminal Tribes Act.

Religious instruction to the members of the Pallavaram Criminal Settlement.

* 299 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the arrangements, if any, which have been made for the instruction to the members of the Pallavaram Criminal Settlement in the religions in which they were born;

(b) the facilities, if any, afforded to them for the exercise of their religious rites;

(c) whether any compulsion direct or indirect is brought to bear upon them to become Christians; and

(d) the number of conversions among the members of the Settlement?

A.—(a) No arrangements have been made.

(b) Each individual has the right to perform his religious ceremonies.

(c) No.

(d) About twelve members have voluntarily accepted Christianity.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ With reference to clause (a) of this question, may I ask whether any arrangements are made for Christian missionaries to propagate their religion among the members of the Pallavaram Criminal Settlement?”

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP :—“ I have no information to that effect.”

4th March 1925]

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to the answer to clause (d), may I take it that the members of this settlement voluntarily embraced Christianity going out of their way from the settlement and seeking light from the missionaries working there? What is the basis of this answer?"

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP :—" The Government have not been asked to make any arrangement in this matter."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask who is in charge of this settlement?"

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP :—" The Salvation Army."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Are these people in secular charge of the settlement or are they also allowed to preach their religion there?"

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP :—" They are not prohibited from preaching their religion though they are in secular charge of the settlement."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask whether the Government have any objection for these people making their own arrangements for religious instruction?"

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP :—" I must ask for notice."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I know whether any other religionists can be allowed to go and preach to them their religion?"

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP :—" I do not think there would be any objection so far as the Government is concerned. But if the question is put to the Salvation Army agents they might object. May I suggest that the best way of testing that would be for some one to make the experiment."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I know why the Salvation Army of all people was put in charge of this settlement?"

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP :—" They were the only agency who undertook to do the work for us."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Government did not approach other religious preachers."

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP :—" I do not think the question arises."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" Is it open to the Salvation Army to preach any other religion?"

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP :—" They do not preach any other religion. It is on that ground that I suggested to my hon. Friend opposite they might make the experiment of sending preachers of other religions to the settlement."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to the answer given by the hon. the Home Member that it is open to the Salvation Army to raise objections to members of other religions going to the settlement and preaching,—supposing they do raise an objection what will be the attitude of the Government?"

The hon. Sir ARTHUR KNAPP :—" I am afraid, Sir, we must wait and see."